

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 383.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

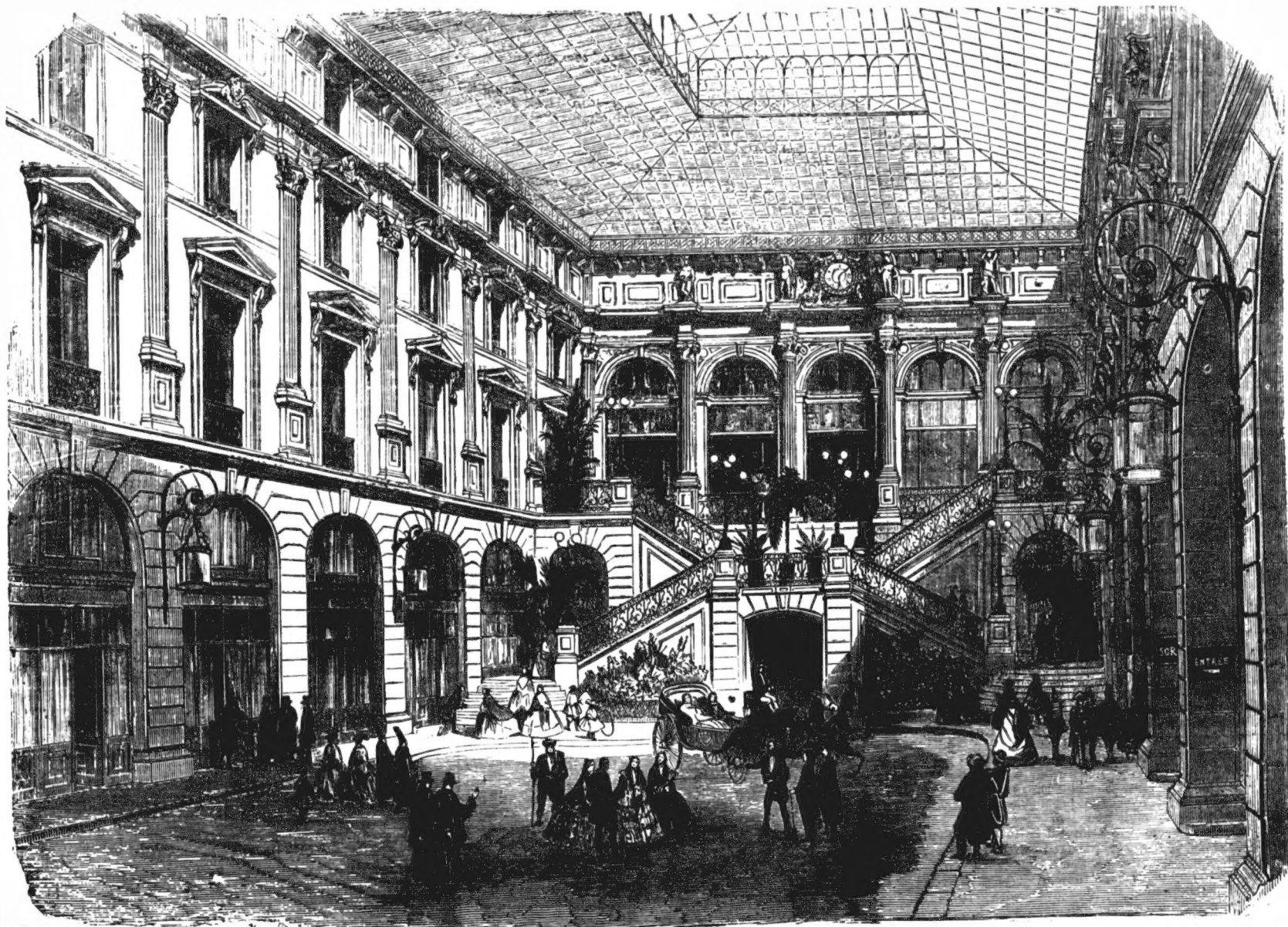
[ONE PENNY.]

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

THE correspondent of a contemporary gives a brilliant description as an eye-witness to the opening of the Chambers:—The pageant of the day is over. The brilliant sunshine which had lightened up the scene of several successive openings of the Chambers failed this afternoon. We had a dull murky sky as a background and mud and slush as the foreground of a picture which annually attracts the world of gapers and gamins within the magnificent quadrangle of the Louvre and Tuileries. The experienced drive up to the Pavillon Denon, beneath the shelter of the crimson and gold marquee erected for the ceremony, as early as half-past ten. The ground is kept by the Garde Nationale, and order enforced by strong bodies of sergeants-de-ville. The sight is, in general, exceedingly gay; the splendid equipages of princes of the Imperial family and of the Ministers generally have an imposing effect; the brilliant liveries, the quaint costumes of the Chasseurs and servants of foreign ambassadors, when illuminated even by a winter sun, produce an enlivening influence

on the dullest nature. We reach the entrance of the *Salle des Etats*, situated in the middle of the grand gallery of the Louvre. For the nonce, Titians and Guidos, Murillos and Vandykes might as well not cover the walls with their splendour. Their frames might be filled by daubs from the nearest "bric-à-brac" shop for aught the rushing crowd heed. The *coup d'œil* for its splendour this day entirely depended on the varied colours of the uniforms, the scarlet robes of the Cour de Cassation, Cour Imperial, &c., &c., and not, as usual, on feminine costume. The brilliant cuirasses of the Cent Gardes, their white and scarlet plumes, their burnished helmets, dressed in line around the dark velvet-draped dais, formed an admirable frame for the brilliant colours massed on the platform and steps leading to the throne. Cardinals Bonnehose and Donnet, in their red silk cassocks and scarlet hats, were amongst the first to take their seats on the bench allotted to their eminences. Admiral Charnier, in the dark blue and gold uniform of his rank, crossed by the broad red ribbon of the Légion d'Honneur, spoke to them, whilst the stalwart figure of Count Nieuerkerque, in the scarlet and gold dress of Surintendant, crossed

by the green ribbon of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, and M. Baroche, in the blue and gold costume of a Cabinet Minister, joined the group. In quick succession appeared M. de Vuitry, president of the Council; M. Forcade de la Roquette, Marshal Canrobert, the Archbishop of Sens, in the violet robes of his Church; M. Raimbeaux, the aide-de-camp who is supposed to have saved the life of the Russian Emperor; the Duke de Cambacérés, *e tutti quanti*. Meanwhile, the senators, in their full dress of blue and gold, white waistcoats, and white-plumed cocked hats; the deputies, in a milder copy of the same costume; the scarlet-robed and black velvet-hatted judges, presidents of councils, generals, admirals and naval captains, have mustered in force, and taken their places on the red velvet-covered benches appropriated and ticketed for their accommodation; and a more brilliant or varied mass of colour can scarcely be imagined. There is but one effect wanting, and that is the evening dress of the ladies, which sets off to such advantage the ceremony of the opening of Parliament on our side of the Channel. We make our comments aloud, and the buzz of voices gradually rises till a din of sound is the result. Suddenly we are hushed to



HOTEL OF THE LOUVRE, PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



silence. "Sa Majesté l'Impératrice!" is shouted by a chamberlain. Preceded by the officers of her household and by Princess Mathilde and Princess Clothilde, the Empress—more beautiful than I have seen her for years, *coiffée à la Marie Antoinette*, a thing of blue feathers and black feathers, a white aigrette, and white tulle, called a bonnet, surmounting her bright auburn hair; her dress of bright blue satin, looped (I should almost say hooped) over the skirt train—advanced between rows of bowing senators and deputies, and passed on to the throne, before which she stood for a moment curtsying, with the grace so peculiar to her, to the brilliant assemblage, and then passed on to the tribune on the right. Whether her beauty was enhanced by the shade of blue in which she was attired, or whether her Majesty is in unusual good looks, I know not; but it was universally agreed that her loveliness was never more remarkable. Three minutes elapsed, and "Sa Majesté l'Empereur!" was shouted. Preceded by his household, by one or two Murats, by Prince Napoleon, who looks ill but not diminished in size, and by the Prince Imperial, he walked up the aisle, himself appearing in excellent health. He turns to bow to the Empress, who with her Court had risen on the Emperor's entrance, and then to the assembly—"Asseyez-vous, Messieurs!"

The telegraph has conveyed to you the speech, which the Emperor read in his usual unimpressive and somewhat monotonous tone. Of the importance of this document you will be the best judge. It is my duty, however, to call your attention to those paragraphs which were either applauded or passed over unnoticed by the audience. The sentence which was first greeted by tremendous applause was the following one:—"The French nation insensible to the most violent excitations, and reckoning upon my firmness to maintain order, has not allowed its faith in the future to be shaken." Another passage which was greatly cheered is the one in which his Majesty announced to the country that the constant object of his efforts is now attained, viz.: that the military resources of France have now reached the height to which that nation is destined in the world, and that France is now prepared to defend its honour and its independence. The paragraph, however, which alludes to the Conference was received with dead silence, which must have proved to the Emperor that none of the people present believed in the efficacy of that diplomatic *reunion*. As if to feel the pulse of the audience and of public opinion, his Majesty paused a second or two, but no cheers came to confirm him in his *ferme espoir*. You may depend upon it this "firm hope" of the Emperor will be much commented upon, and people will naturally inquire why, instead of expressing this firm hope, he did not utter a "firm conviction." There is, as you will see, a great amount of boldness in this speech of Louis Napoleon; and although it certainly does contain protestations of peace, still there is something which appears to me ominous in the way his Majesty speaks of the military forces of France, and the manner in which he alludes to the Greco-Turkish difficulty.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE FASHIONS.

EVENING TOILETTES.—Like the majority of toilettes de visite of which we have already described many novel forms, dinner robes are still made à queue in Paris. A well-marked specimen or two will suffice to give the reader a very good notion of the way fashion is ruling in this respect. First take a costume of velvet and satin, both of the same light shade of colour, which has a long train trimmed with numerous flounces of velvet and satin alternately mounting to the base of the velvet upper skirt, made open at the sides so as to form a tablier; this is, however, connected with the skirt by long satin bows. The satin corsage is prolonged to form large bouffantes, bordered with a couple of small flounces, one in velvet, the other in satin, at the sides as well as behind. The tight satin sleeves have deep velvet cuffs trimmed with small satin ruffs. Another toilette in primrose-colour satin shot with rose and striped with the same tint has a long train trimmed at the bottom with a deep ruche, which is intersected at the upper part with a bias of rose-colour satin bordered with white lace. The semblance of a second jupe is produced by this bias, and the lace border mounting from the train up the sides of the jupe, where it loses itself beneath two double coques of satin and lace. Rounded basques trimmed to match hang from the sides of the corsage, which is covered with a lace bertha, that after being fastened at the waist by double coques of satin falls behind, and loses itself, as it were, in the train beneath numerous satin bows disposed in crescent fashion. The same toilette is in pearl-grey satin, shot and striped, with a delicate shade of lilac, in pale salmon with rich madder, and in green with a warm golden brown. Among evening toilettes observed in the salons of Compiègne the following have been chronicled: First, a charming robe of tulle illusion embroidered over with narcissus in floss silk, with a perfect ladder of tulle flounces up the front of the jupe, on which myriads of narcissus appeared to be growing. A broad white satin sash, with ends embroidered over with the same flowers, looped up the jupe behind, displaying an underskirt of white taffeta slightly bouffante. The corsage was extremely décolleté, and rows of narcissus peeping out of bouillons of tulle encircled the shoulders in lieu of sleeves. Another toilette in tulle illusion was trimmed with three flounces, each surmounted by a ruche edged with narrow rose-colour satin ribbon, and which diminished in size as they mounted up to meet the tunic in green faye, trimmed with four bias of satin, studded over with roses, and edged with a deep white blonde. The low corsage in green faye, together with the ceinture, were en suite. A robe à queue, in rose-colour satin, was trimmed with rows of white lace, which, after starting from papillon puffs of tulle,

in the centre of which were large satin bows, posed just below the waist, followed the sweep of the train. The corsage was composed of similar puffs and bows, and round the waist was a satin ceinture trimmed with lace. Another rose colour was in faye and ornamented in front of the jupe with a couple of large white lace lappets; a satin tunic, made very full, and bordered with lace, formed an elegant upper skirt, which was looped up at the sides in double festoons by large bows. The décolleté corsage was heart-shaped both in front and behind. An evening dress in pearl grey taffeta, and figured satin had a long train plaited at the bottom, and trimmed above with a deep white lace flounce surmounted by a narrow satin ruche. The upper skirt of figured satin, which was puffed out all round, and more especially behind, was bordered with a rich fringe, and looped up at the sides with large pink satin rosettes. The low corsage was open in front to the waist to show a rich "plastron" of white lace between the pinked satin bands that, fringed with narrow lace, passed over the shoulders like braces and supplied the place of sleeves. Another evening toilette had the under jupe in delicate violet satin trimmed with bouillons and flounces, a tunic in velvet of a deeper shade, and a second jupe à train in striped velvet combining the two shades of violet. The low corsage was elaborately trimmed with puff of black lace. An elegant evening toilette of the Empress Eugénie was composed of a tunic in white gros de Tours, bordered with fringe, and a jupe à train of salmon-coloured satin powdered over with silver spangles, and fluted at the bottom, where it was also trimmed with bouillons of tulle.

TOILETTES DE PROMENADE.—A velvet toilette, striped black and green, which has a large velvet bow posed on the corsage at the back of the neck, has the casque open behind and bouffante at the sides, where it is trimmed with large bows; beneath is a short skirt made perfectly plain, and below this a jupe of black faye with a flounce en biais, ornamented with a series of bows edged with green satin. A long black faye sash, likewise bound with green, and the ends of which are bordered with a deep green fringe, forms the ceinture. Other outdoor toilettes are in woollen tartans of all shades, from the most brilliant to the most sober, and, as they require no extraneous trimming, are usually simply flounced and festooned, and set off with sashes of the same pattern as the robe. The more brilliant silk plaids are only worn in combination with some other materials, black silk, for instance, or poplins of a complimentary shade of colour, in which cases the under jupe, the sleeves, and a portion of the bodice will be in tartan, while a broad plaid band, with perhaps a bow, and ends, will buoy up the second jupe to form a bouffante behind. There are also toilettes de promenade in Lyons satin with under jupes of taffeta, ornamented with ruches or flounces, the former occasionally placed some inches above the bottom of the robe; or in place of these trimmed with an elegant passementerie, in which latter case the fringed upper skirt will be looped up by an encasement of rich braid, and the sleeves and corsage will be trimmed to correspond. Frequently these robes will be made with pagoda sleeves and plaited cuffs, and the toilette will be completed by a little cloak attached to the shoulders by large papillon bows.

PARIS BONNETS.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* has given an admirable descriptive article on this subject, and to this we will turn. Chapeaux in violet velvet have "frontons" formed of velvet bows posed at the sides and behind, and puffs of black lace, on which rests a large velvet feather ornamenting the tip of the chapeau. Others have the "fronton" composed of a ruche of violet velvet bound with narrow white satin, with a wreath of small white roses separated by green leaves, encircling the top of the bonnet, which is smothered in black lace, and has, moreover, a white aigrette springing up at the side. The springs, formed of ruches of velvet matching the front of the bonnet, are lined with white satin, and fasten with a long velvet bow across the breast. Another violet velvet chapeau, which is trimmed all round with bunches of violets and green leaves resting on black lace, has a large upright feather posed almost in front. A pretty bonnet in green velvet shot with crimson is wreathed with reddish brown ivy leaves and purple berries, powdered over with hoar-frost, and has the ends of the wreath trailing down the centre of the green velvet strings. Another in fluted apricot-coloured satin is trimmed with a cluster of nasturtium flowers in shaded velvet, and bright green leaves falling down the side, and has a large velvet bow behind posed above a black lace veil, which is crossed on the breast *fichu* fashion, and fastened with an apricot-coloured satin bow. Black velvet bonnets are in great variety. Many, already sufficiently overtrimmed with bows and lace, have, in addition to the white aigrette—without which a fashionable chapeau can hardly be considered complete—a large coloured ostrich feather, a bird, not nestling in ribbons and lace, but perched erect very often at the top of the crown, or some enormous flower, such as a peony, a dahlia, a full-blown rose, a cluster of chrysanthemums, or even a sunflower, either at the side or rising above the front in the very centre of the bonnet, which in this instance seems to serve the purpose of a bouquet-holder; behind a narrow velvet bow with short ends frequently supplies the place of the lace veil which used to fall over the chignon. A very elegant chapeau has its front of black velvet elaborately plaited; the top, which is a mass of black lace, forms a bed for a cluster of yellow roses and green and brown leaves; while above is posed a yellow ostrich feather, which curls over behind. The black satin strings, bound and lined with yellow satin, are turned completely over on the breast, where they fasten with two small yellow satin bows placed several inches apart. Other black velvet chapeaux have the fronts formed of a series of small ostrich feathers or of ruches of velvet, on which circular jet ornaments hang in festoons, and are trimmed with lace and a single large ostrich feather or a sprig of roses, which covers almost the whole of the top, and perhaps one large full-blown flower nodding over in front. Some have frontons of black satin coquilles with a large white rose posed in front and a spring of buds falling at the side; the strings of ruched black satin are lined with white, and fasten with either a bow or a rosette. One chapeau which may be mentioned has its fronton formed of a deep ruche bound with narrow green satin and intersected with a similar piping, and is trimmed with black lace and a large green ostrich feather. The black satin strings, which are bound and lined with green, fasten with a large green and black rosette. Other chapeaux seem to be formed of a substratum of velvet or satin bows, on which rest a few puffs of lace, and on these, again, are a feather and a flower, or else one of those little birds of gorgeous plumage, with a long waving tail, which swarm just now in the windows of the modistes and "marchands de nouveautés fantaisie," where they may be counted by tens of thousands. Chapeaux ronds

of white velvet, with strings of white satin, are slightly hollow at the top, and trimmed with large violet feathers graduating into mauve towards the tip and the inevitable aigrette; inside will be a mass of marabout with a yellow rose peeping out at the side. One chapeau is white velvet, bordered with a narrow rouleau of white satin, is ornamented with a tall diadem in green satin dotted over with tiny mother-of-pearl flowers; a tuft of green feathers is posed at the side, and behind is a small white lace veil; the strings are of green satin. Some bright-coloured velvet bonnets are bound and trimmed with satin ribbon of some contrasting shade, and have strings to correspond to suit the tartan robes now so much in vogue.

BALL DRESSES.—Ball dresses are this season in Paris frequently met with spangled over with gold and silver stars, crecents, bees, and fleurs-de-lis, and embroidered with poppies, field flowers, jessamine, and forget-me-nots in their natural colours, with an intermixture of gold and silver thread. They may be observed in plain tulle wreathed all over with garlands of artificial flowers, looped up at the sides with positive bouquets, and supported at the shoulders with floral bands. At Compiègne were several jupes of yellow tulle, some trimmed with numerous small satin flounces, and with rosebuds and bunches of white lilacs, veiled with tulle of the same colour. There were also jupes of white satin, enlivened with a positive trellis of yellow, pink, and white roses, and of lilac tulle covered with frosted silver ornaments to represent balls of snow. One of the Empress's ball dresses was made with a tunic of white satin, veiled with silver-spangled tulle, and fringed with garlands of silver fuchsias, and which, open in front and caught up to the waist, showed a tablier of apricot colour silk, trimmed at the bottom with three flounces of silver-spangled tulle, and a fringe of silver fuchsias. A pale blue ceinture floated behind, and a fringe of fuchsias formed the bertha. Another robe in silver-spangled tulle had a tunic of cerise satin open up the sides to form a tablier bordered with vine branches and leaves and bunches of silver grapes of their natural size. This style of trimming is, perhaps, the very latest mode for evening and ball dresses. Finally, there was a robe in white tulle illusion, trimmed at the bottom with a plaited flounce surmounted by a bias of pale blue satin, here and there relieved by little bows and fringed with blonde. Above this bias was a row of bouillons, and this kind of trimming was repeated up the skirt to the base of the tunic, which was in white tulle embroidered over with blue and silver. Tunics are very fashionable, made of tulle striped with silver, or dotted over with spots of flame colour, or studded with gold stars; these are worn over every variety of toilettes. The tulle, which is dotted over with tinsel, is made in all colours, but is particularly original in Havannah brown, when worn over a tulle dress of the same colour, trimmed to the waist with narrow flounces bound with satin, likewise to match. Tulle of the colours called *cheveux de la reine* and *La Vallière*, both of which are not very unlike Havannah brown, were very popular at Compiègne.

OPENING OF THE SEASON AT THE TUILERIES.—The first ball at the Tuileries has been held and went off with great *clat*. There was, as usual, a gay confusion of silk, satin, lace, flowers, diamonds, uniforms, and orders of every description. The Empress wore a dress of mauve colour tulle, with wide silk stripes of the same shade; on the lower flounce ran a garland of variegated heartsease, while another meandered about the body. Her Majesty wore also a magnificent necklace of rubies and diamonds. Princess Metternich wore a robe of very light cerise velvet, and looked exactly a picture of the First Empire. The Emperor was extremely cheerful, and remained at least one hour longer than he usually does on such occasions.

ORNAMENTS, ETC.—The *cloisonné* enamels, writes the Paris correspondent of a contemporary, are in high favour at the present moment in Paris. They are costly and not likely to remain long in fashion; but still there appears to be a universal desire to possess them; at any rate, they are an artistic fancy. They are made in a peculiar manner; the groundwork is gold, and not enamel or composition, as is usually the case—imitations of Chinese jewellery. Some are most tastefully designed, among others are butterflies, sphinxes, and certain fanciful pale blue flowers on upright stalks. This last-named pattern is worn both with morning and evening toilettes; but if they are worn in an evening the entire set should match. The new Metternich combs are also pretty novelties; they are rather coronets than combs, and are worn above the chignons, and not used for fastening them on. They are made as correctly as more precious coronets; there are some for duchesses, some for marchionesses, and some for countesses. With the chignons composed of ringlets, they are eminently becoming.

THE LOUVRE, PARIS.

PARIS contains several palaces. The Louvre has not been the residence of a French monarch since the minority of Louis XV.; and is now turned into a national museum and picture gallery. We give an engraving of the principal entrance to the building on our front page.

THE LIFE-BOAT'S CREW.

TUNE—"Heart of Oak."

GET ready, my lads! for sad wailing we hear
Arise from your shipwreck in terror and fear!
Are ye ready, the death-dealing billows to brave,
Son, brother, and father, and stranger to save?
Heart of oak are our ships,
Heart of oak are our men,
We always are ready,—steady, boys, steady!
The helpless we'll rescue again and again.
Yes! see! they are off, though dear friends bid them stay,
Brave boat, 'neath their still braver hearts she makes way,
See, a breaker approaches! she trembles! she cheers!
She's covered! she's through it, lads,—three hearty cheers!
Heart of oak are our ships,
Heart of oak are our men,
They always are ready,—steady, boys, steady!
The helpless they rescue again and again.
The wreck they have boarded, the waters dash free,
O'er decks, through the shrouds! but most joyful to see!
All the helpless are safe; the brave boat nears the shore,
The true hearts who saved them are with us once more.
Heart of oak are our ships,
Heart of oak are our men,
They always are ready,—steady, boys, steady!
And now they have rescued the helpless again.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

THE Queen, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice, went out in the grounds at Osborne on Monday morning. The Earl of Kimberley has left Osborne.

OSBORNE, Jan. 19.—The Queen drove in the grounds on Monday afternoon. The Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby had the honour of accompanying her Majesty.

Her Majesty went out on Tuesday morning, accompanied by Prince Leopold and Princess Beatrice.

Princess Louise walked in the grounds, attended by Lady Churchill.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.—At a chapter of the Knights of the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has received the chain of the Order, which had formerly been worn by the Prince Consort.

The Duke of Sutherland and a party have arrived at Brindisi, on their way to join the Prince of Wales in Egypt. They inspected the works of the harbour, and expressed themselves in terms of admiration at the progress which has recently been effected. They started on Monday evening for Alexandria.

Col. the Hon. Frederick A. Thesiger, C.B., and Mrs. Thesiger left Lord Chelmsford's residence in Eaton-square on Monday for India. The gallant colonel has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Forces in India.

The Hon. F. and Mrs. Irby have arrived at the Alexandra Hotel.

The Hon. Mrs. Ives and Major Gordon Ives have left Hertford-street, Mayfair, for Italy.

Sir Courtenay Honywood, Bart., and Lady Honywood, Mr. and Mrs. Cunliffe Stowe, Mr. H. Hughes of Kinnal, and Lord and Lady Algernon St. Maur, have left the St. George's Hotel.

A personage of distinction has arrived from St. Petersburg with a New Year's present for the Queen. It is reported that he has been charged with a special mission, but nothing certain on the point is as yet known. The Russian Minister also is shortly expected to return. He has been absent from his post for some months.

The *Daily News* has an article touching the question whether H.R.H. the Prince of Wales has really been initiated; and whether his initiation has or has not been regular. This article, although interesting in its way, is not quite so accurate as the *Daily News* generally is. The writer does not seem to be aware that the Prince has long desired to become a Mason, and has only been withheld by influences too powerful to be withstood. There can be little doubt that his Royal Highness has taken the opportunity presented by his visit to Stockholm, to carry out his purpose; and it will, in all probability, be found that his initiation has been conducted with all due form and ceremonial, and that Brother H.R.H. the Prince of Wales will be thoroughly welcomed by the Brethren on his return.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE Bishop-nominate of London intends holding a general ordination in St. Paul's cathedral on Trinity Sunday, May 23.

A SLIGHT shock of earthquake appears to have been felt a few days since in Norfolk as well as in Suffolk.

A NUMEROUSLY attended public meeting of the inhabitants of Plumstead has been held to petition Parliament in favour of an equalisation of poor-rates.

Two letters in the *Times*, one from Yaxley and the other from Stowmarket, testify to a distinct shock of earthquake having been felt in Suffolk on Saturday morning about eleven o'clock.

THE election expenses of Colonel Wright, the conservative member for Nottingham, amounted to £966; and those of Sir Robert Clifton, his colleague in the representation of the borough, to £394.

A LADY once a pupil in the London Orphan Asylum, has devoted the sum of £5,000 to the building of the chapel of the new asylum now in course of erection.

THE Duc de Guise, only son of the Duc d'Aumale, of Orleans-house, Twickenham, was thrown from his horse whilst hunting, and unfortunately broke his leg. The duke is progressing favourably.

MR. WHITMORE, M.P. for Bridgnorth, has resigned the office of conservative "whip," to which he was appointed by Mr. Disraeli in 1855, as successor to Lord Mandeville, now Duke of Manchester.

THE *Church Review*, in announcing the "reception" of the Marquis of Bute into the Roman communion, adds, "to which it is well-known he really belonged several years before he was out of his teens."

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. W. Ripley, M.P., presiding, a resolution was passed requesting the council to invite Mr. Reverdy Johnson to visit Bradford.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant attended the opening meeting of the Dublin Statistical Society on Friday. The Lord Chancellor presided, and the Right Hon. William Monsell, M.P., Under-Secretary for the Colonies, delivered the inaugural address.

THE emigration commissioners, at the request of the Woolwich Relief committee, have consented to convey twenty discharged government artisans to Queensland, the relief committee paying £2 per head. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Salomons have each sent £20 to the relief fund.

THE flax report of the Ulster Society shows a falling off in the cultivation of the crop in Ireland in 1868 of 45,811 acres. During the same period the demand for a supply of the fibre has been increasing. The diminution in cultivation was caused in a great measure by the scarcity of seed.

A SURPLUS sum of £630 which remained after payment of all expenses in connection with the Dublin Exhibition Ball of last year to the Prince and Princess of Wales has been appropriated by the committee, on the motion of the Duke of Leinster, to found an Alexandra ward in the Hospital for Incurables, a charity in great local esteem.

It was stated at a meeting in Wigan that fifty-three women have been made widows and 143 children orphans by the late colliery disasters at Hindley, Norley, Haydock, and Rainford. Nearly £1,000 has been subscribed for the relief of these unfortunate people, and committees were formed by the meeting to ensure a proper distribution of the money.

THE Iron Manufacturers' Association held a meeting at Middlesbrough, at which a report was read suggesting, among other things, that boards of arbitration, after the plan of that at Nottingham, should be generally adopted. Everything was reported as favouring the belief that the tide of prosperity had again returned to the iron trade.

The following address was presented to his Excellency Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—

"We, the Vice-Chancellor, Doctors, and Masters of the University of Dublin, desire to approach your Excellency with the ex-

pression of our respectful congratulations on your appointment to the high office of the representative in Ireland of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.

"Our University has an historic life and cherished traditions. Founded by Queen Elizabeth, its privileges have been graciously confirmed by our Queen Victoria. It has endeavoured to fulfil its duty to the State by diffusing those influences which emanate from well-ordered and liberal education, from religion, literature, and science. It has thus sought to be the ally of the State, in promoting social order, self-reliance, and peaceful progress in Ireland, objects which we doubt not that your Excellency has at heart, and the encouragement of which as *justitia preveniens non puniens*, will be regarded by your Excellency as of paramount importance to our national prosperity."

An order issued by the chief commissioner of police was read to the constables at all the metropolitan police-stations informing them that the police-sergeants and constables on duty at the British Museum were for the future to receive 1s. per day extra for refreshments, and arrears from the 1st of April, 1867, will also be paid.

THE RITUAL COMMISSION.—Lord Carnarvon, the Bishop of Chester, and Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P., have been appointed members of the Ritual Commission, one vacancy having been caused by the death of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and two by the withdrawal, on taking office, of Mr. Cardwell and of the Lord Chancellor.

FORTY tradesmen have been summoned at the Surrey Sessions this week for using and possessing defective weights and measures. The list comprised three licensed victuallers, two beer retailers, four grocers and cheese-mongers, six butchers, nine chandlers, one eating-house keeper, one corn dealer, one ironmonger, twelve coal dealers and greengrocers, and one milkman. The fines imposed amounted to £58.

A DISGRACEFUL scene was enacted at the parish church of Thornhill, near Dewsbury, on Sunday morning, arising out of the refusal of the rector to allow a Sunday funeral in the churchyard. In spite of the prohibition the friends of the deceased carried the corpse to the church about the time appointed for morning service, and, after creating a scene of great disorder, left the body there. The burial took place on Monday.

A BEAUTIFUL memorial monument to the memory of that able Admiral Sir Charles Napier has just been erected in St. Paul's Cathedral, near the north entrance. It is composed of white marble. In the centre of the monument, supported on both sides by flags inscribed with the names of the engagements in which the late admiral figured—Martinique, Ponza, Potomac, Cape St. Vincent, D'Jour, Bobarae, Sidon, Acre, Baltic, and Bomarsund—is a half figure of Sir Charles, the likeness being very striking. Immediately underneath is the following inscription:—"Charles Napier, M.P., Admiral, Count Napier St. Vincent. Born 1786; died 1860."

HENRY DE BOURBON AND EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.—Prince Henry de Bourbon has called in person at the *Gaulois* office to complain of misrepresentations concerning him contained in an article of that journal of Jan. 5. He denies emphatically that he threw himself at Isabella's feet asking for a pardon, and particularly for a restoration of his pension. He confirms, however, a statement which immediately after his Republican letter seemed so extraordinary that few people believed it, namely, that he paid a visit to the ex-Queen in the Rue de Rivoli; but he says he asked nothing from her, and stayed only a few minutes, and had no other object than to show commiseration for his cousin's misfortunes.

THE new mess rules, fixed by the Queen's regulations, 1868, will be welcome to many subalterns—to say nothing of superior officers—who are pinched in means by costly dinners which they do not want, but which they must help to pay for. It is ordered that for the future when guests are entertained at mess, the expenses shall be defrayed exclusively by officers who choose to sign their names to a paper agreeing to the dinner. Some regiments are famous for their hospitality, and the guests who have enjoyed it would not wish this reputation to be lost, but most of them in future will be glad to know that officers whose purses are limited do not smart for the feast. Commanding officers are now expected to take the side of their subordinates who may "decline to share in the expenses to be incurred." Perhaps there are even commanding officers who will receive the injunction laid upon them with gratitude.

A HAIR-BRAINED INDIVIDUAL.—There was a very amusing though not very creditable incident at the Prince of Wales's Theatre on Saturday evening. A new play by Mr. T. W. Robertson was about to be produced, and the house was crammed in every corner. Just before the curtain rose a gentleman entered the stalls whose head was adorned with a stock of hair of the most extraordinary dimensions. Instantly from all parts of the house arose a shout of "The Frightful Hair"—the name of the burlesque upon Lord Lytton's drama by Mr. A. Beckett—and the audience literally "rose at" the joke, and greeted the unfortunate gentleman with an enthusiasm which he did not appear to appreciate. All of which ought to be a warning to those who frequent public places to make themselves more conspicuous than they can help.

ACCORDING to the well-known minister of Savoy Chapel, the Board of Works is going literally to out-Thwaites Thwaites. It talks of the construction of a viaduct from the level of the Embankment at Charing-cross to the entrance of Waterloo-bridge. At first sight really this reads well enough, but only to the uninitiated; for pleasantly as this scheme sounds, it is said to involve a series of local catastrophes of the most gigantic sort. Savoy, Cecil, Buckingham, and Salisbury Streets are to be each turned into a *cul de sac*. Upper Wellington-street, we do not quite see why, is to be clogged up with an unmanageable traffic, three acres of the new river side are to be devoted to the "utmost ugliness, uselessness, and unproductiveness;" beauty, symmetry, and utility are to flee before a huge arcade, and what is worst of all, the whole business is to cost a quarter of a million.

A MEETING, convened in aid of a fund to erect a memorial church to commemorate those who were put to death at Smithfield in Mary's reign was held last night at a schoolroom in St. John-street-road, the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. In the course of his address his lordship expressed his pleasure at seeing that so many working men took part in the movement. He reminded them that many who gave their lives for the cause advocated by the Reformation were taken from the ranks of working men. The church, when finished, would commemorate those names, and would hold them up for imitation. The noble earl recommended his hearers to abstain from controversy, and to read the Bible morning, noon, and night. It had been said by some that the Protestants had been the most cruel. There were two instances of Protestant cruelty—one by Cranmer, who put to death the Maid of Kent; and one by Calvin Servetus, at Geneva. Protestants are utterly ashamed of them. But will the Romanists come forward and say they are sorry for the death of the 273 put to death by them in the neighbourhood of Clerkenwell?

THE POST-OFFICE.—The Indian papers comment on the postal arrangements in the following manner:—"We are glad to see there is a likelihood of the enhanced rate of overland postage being taken off. Considering how generally people have adopted the plan of enclosing two or three letters in one cover, we should suppose that, as far as private correspondence goes, the postal revenue must have suffered by the recent imposition. But what is perhaps even more desirable a change is the introduction of an eight-pie half-tolah postage for India, permitting the use of thicker

paper than that to which one is now confined. It is admitted that the fidelity of the postal subordinates is oftentimes greatly tried by the exposure of valuable enclosures in the thin covers now rendered necessary by the low scale of weight allowed; while the nuisances of such paper, in its use by ordinary correspondents, is really considerable.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASYLUM.—This excellent asylum was established in the year 1826-7, for the reception of the aged, infirm, and decayed members of the trade, and already includes 166 separate dwellings. Each of these homes contains three rooms with the necessary offices. The annual cost of the institution is about £6,000; and besides providing for this necessary expenditure, the governors have for many years been labouring to establish an endowment fund, for the maintenance of the inmates. Some progress has already been made towards the attainment of this object, and confident hopes are entertained that ere long so large an amount will be raised as to relieve the managers from all apprehensions as to the future. The ball on Thursday evening was attended by about 2,500 ladies and gentlemen, and dancing was kept up with great spirit until a late hour in the morning. As usual, all the three halls were opened, and were all crowded. The arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Alfred Dickinson, chairman; Mr. F. Collingwood, chairman elect; and Mr. George Inrie, secretary of the institution; and, as far as our notice extended, gave general satisfaction.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY.—Last week Lower Bedford-street, Leamington, was in a state of great excitement, caused by a singular distribution of money which was taking place. The recipients were poor people, and altogether there were upwards of 1,000 of them. The benevolent donor is a person named Wallis, who, we understand, formerly occupied a position as curate in the church of England, but now earns his livelihood as a machinist. In the course of the morning his residence was besieged by crowds of indigent persons, whose wants were relieved by donations of money, varying from 5s. to 10s. It can be easily imagined what a sensation was created by the announcement that such considerable sums of money were being freely dispensed to all who came and asked. At first the intelligence could hardly be credited, but when it was proved to be true, people came flocking together from all parts of the town, and pressed round the place for admittance. In the course of the morning several hundred pounds were thus given away to the poor; and in the afternoon the distribution was continued at the town-hall. Wallis is said to be a very kind-hearted man, and it is stated that he has given large sums of money away in this manner on previous occasions.

THE REFORM LEAGUE AND THE BALLOT.—The council of the Reform League have passed the following resolutions:—1. "That the recent elections having proved the utter uselessness of attempting to render the House of Commons more truly representative of the people, by returning to it any considerable number of men connected with the artisan classes, or of advanced liberal opinions, so long as the present system of lavish expenditure of money, bribery, treating and coercion exists; and as the ballot, (one of the fundamental principles of the league) is the most direct and surest remedy for these abuses, it is the bounden duty of the league to use its entire influence in aid of the motions of Sir Henry Bulwer, Mr. Berkeley, and Mr. Leatham, in order that a purer and freer system of voting by means of the ballot may speedily become the law of the land." 2. "That it is not desirable just at present to hold out-door demonstrations to make the foregoing resolution effective, but the whole country should be called upon to take the question up; and we suggest that public meetings should be held in each of the metropolitan constituencies with the view of inducing each locality to get up a petition in favour of the ballot, to be presented to Parliament as early in the coming session as possible."

HOW WE MANAGE OUR CIVIC INSTITUTIONS.—A "Salesman" in the new Smithfield market sends an account of his grievances to the *Heret*. He says:—"The fact is that now, after all the applause, the market has yet to be built. There is hardly a fitting you could not puff from its place. All but the bare walls has been, I may say, blown together, and now, in the midst of one of the largest centres of business in the world, workmen are pottering about, making us all superlatively miserable. Then I want to know who is to bury the toll-takers and clerks when they die of frost-bite, as they surely will when the frost comes, unless the committee, in their wisdom and forethought, provide some protection for them against the effects of the weather. They are at present posted behind a mere slab of deal in the most exposed places, and make the very earth tremble with the constant chattering of their teeth. They are a nice lot of men, and deserve a better fate. Why are the officers of this grand public institution limited to a bare, bleak, uncomfortable, unfurnished room for the clerks, and another adjoining for the constables' surplus torgery, of which, by-the-bye, there happens to be very little. Then I want to know why public decency is outraged by not providing any kind of private accommodation for the hundreds of men congregated within or without the market. Who will answer this?"

THE ratepayers of London probably like to know what is done with their money, and the Metropolitan Board of Works seldom meets without throwing some unexpected light on the subject. One week we hear that through the loose method of conducting business pursued by the Board a trusted officer has embezzled large sums of money. It has come out that the Board delights in "fighting the ratepayers with their own money," as a member aptly described their operations. They have a solicitor, but when any legal business is to be done they employ counsel. In two bright months last summer the junior counsel (who had previously been a member of the Board) received from the Board £743 8s. All barristers will instinctively respect a client like this, and if all ratepayers were barristers then we should not venture to suggest that the funds are misappropriated. There are a good many, however, who object to a heavy tax being levied upon them towards the encouragement of ex-members of the Board who have gone to the bar. Besides this £743, a sum of £1,500 has recently been paid for counsel's fees, and a member said that if a return of other sums so paid could be obtained, "it would astound the world." The estimates for salaries and wages for the current year amount to £32,631; for law expenses generally, £8,000; for office repairs, postage, and other items, £3,000. It must be admitted that London pays very dearly for the wisdom of a Board which promises to rival some of the "institutions" of New York in extravagance.

PINE CONES.—A few days since Mr. J. Q. A. Warren, of California, arrived in England with a magnificent collection of pine cones. They have been exhibited at his private rooms, where we had the pleasure of inspecting them. We are glad to learn these Californian Conifers have been secured by Mr. Bennett, of the British Museum, for the botanical department. The collection comprises fourteen species, viz., *Pinus Coulteri* (two cones with young cone of the first year's growth), also a specimen of the same variety over a foot and a half long, and an open cone, very large and beautiful, showing this species in all its perfection. *Pinus Sabiana*, *Pinus Muricata*. This specimen was nearly three feet long, with seven distinct rows of cones, comprising over fifty perfect specimens on one branch. *Pinus insignis*, also very fine specimen, with cluster; containing twelve large and perfect seed-bearing cones. *Pinus Tabularia*, *Pinus Jeffreyi*, *Pinus Conzortia*, *Pinus Benthamiana*. *Pinus Tauro*, *Cupressus Macrocarpa*, and *Goveniana*, *Sequoia Gigantea*, *Pinus Torreyana*; and last, but not least, *Picea Bracteata*, the most rare and beautiful of all the Coniferæ family. Mr. Warren's collection is the most complete and the finest yet brought to England, and we may well congratulate Mr. Bennett on the purchase of it for our National Museum.—*Land and Water*.

THE BRIDGE AT JEDDO.

JEDDO or Yeddo is the chief city of Japan. The population has been variously estimated at from 700,000 to 1,500,000. The city is surrounded by a ditch, and intersected by numerous canals and branches of the river Tonak, which is navigable for vessels of moderate burden. Over one portion of the river is the remarkable bridge shown in our illustration. The city has two large suburbs, and its internal plan would seem to be less regular than most other Japanese cities.

CARRYING OFF A BRIDE.

Mr. Ricketts applied to Mr. Barker at Clerkenwell police-court for summonses against Mr. and Mrs. Ritson, of the Fortune of War public-house, Maiden-lane, under the following extraordinary circumstances. His client, Mr. William Ford, of Brandon-road, Islington, was married to Miss Ritson, aged nineteen, on Monday morning last, at Trinity Church, Gray's-inn-road. Having paid a visit to the British Museum, the marriage party went to Mr. Hamson's, at Pleasant-grove, York-road. All went merry as a marriage bell until about ten minutes to twelve, when Mrs. Ritson went to the room and said, "I want my Eliza." No answer was given, and the newly-made bride, being afraid, ran into another room. Mrs. Ritson took up the lamp, leaving about thirteen or fourteen people in the dark, went into the room,

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL GRANT.

THE *St. Louis Democrat* reports a conversation with General Grant, which shows the character of the President in a strong light. It is related by a prominent citizen of St. Louis, who was present at a recent interview between General Grant and a senator and judge from Louisiana. The following is quoted to show Grant's character, also to indicate some of the sentiments that will no doubt govern his administration:—

"General," said the senator, "Judge—wishes to see you for a few minutes, and consult with you in regard to the improvement of the levees of the Lower Mississippi. We wish the United States' Government to indorse and thus guarantee the bonds of the State of Louisiana for the restoration and improvement of the levees."

"I hope the Government will not do it," the General replied, with a quick positive utterance that was not only decisive and final on a subject, but almost stunning.

"But, General," urged the senator, "we only wish the United States to indorse the bonds, so that we can sell them without a ruinous discount, giving the United States ample security for the entire amount."

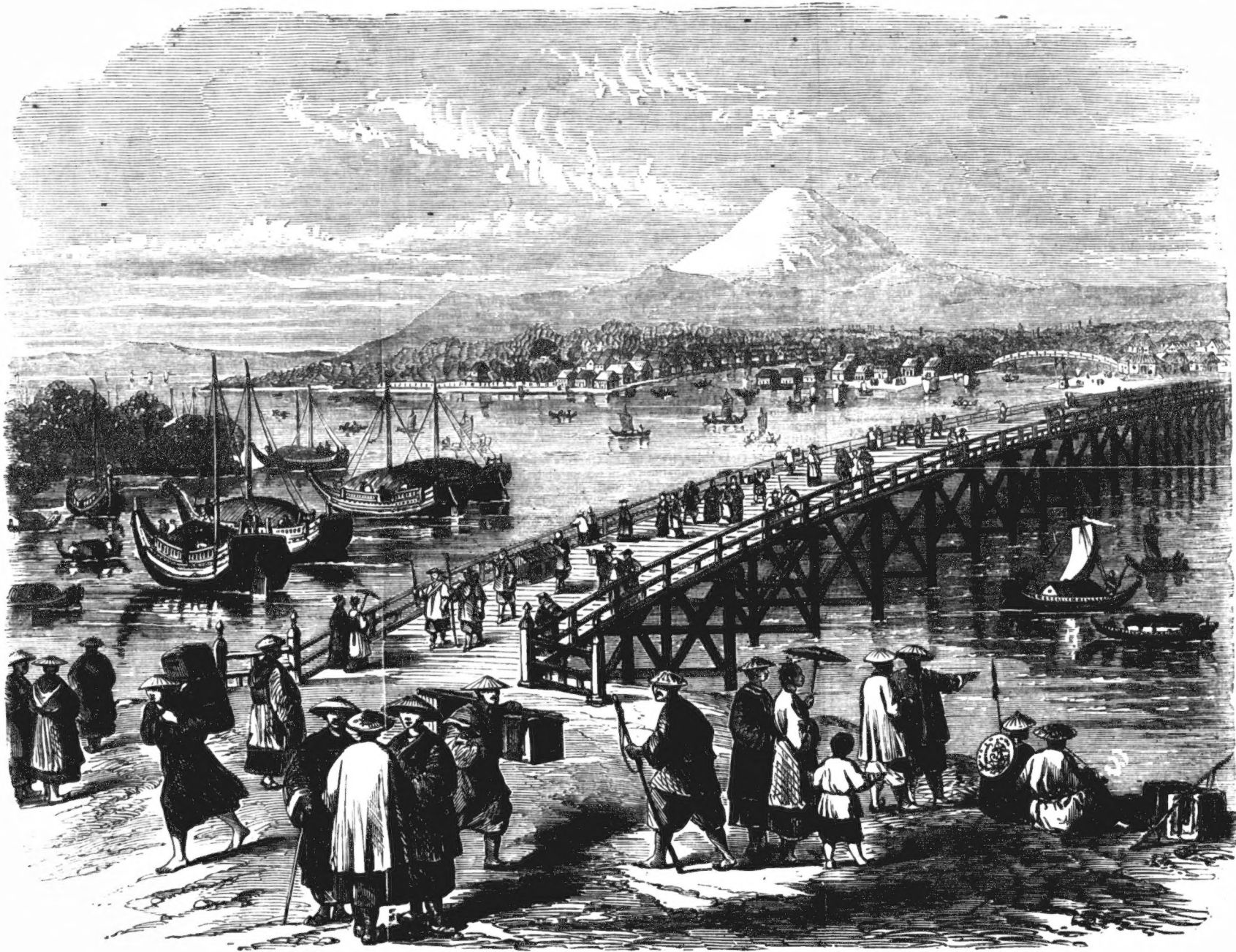
Again Grant quickly interrupted, "I never knew a Government to become responsible for any amount that it did not ultimately have to pay."

"General," said the senator, "your are too hard on us."

"While we are discussing on all sides," said Grant, "how the

LITERATURE AND ETHICS OF THE GAROTTER.

At the high court of judiciary, Edinburgh, a young man named William Fawcett was found "Guilty" of an assault with intent to rob in Dundee, in May last, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. In the course of the evidence the following letter, written by the prisoner while in Dundee gaol, was read:—"Dundee prison, July 18, 1868:—Dear Brother,—The only thing I am afraid of is that moll, if you can manage to square her I fear nothing, but if she swears she saw me have him by the throat it will not go well with me, for they are most d— down on garotting. Then again, if she says she saw him with that amount of money, by Heavens they might put me in for the robbery too, and there is 7 years dead certain. You don't know what a b— like that will say. It can surely to God be squared between so many of you, and only the moll to come against me; if the block is in town he could be easily squared I think, you could get him sweet, put the gloves on him and things like that, and get him to say that he cannot swear to me in court, that would be all that was wanted. Or it is very easy giving that moll a dose. Put Ginger up to it, who the h— would take notice of a w— kicking the bucket? I would do it for you. If any of them be squared, tell Ginger to just sign M. H. at the bottom of her letters, so as I may know. I think it would be a good idea for my mother to get the block privately, and make an appeal to him, he would have a little feeling for her



THE BRIDGE AT JEDDO, THE CAPITAL OF JAPAN.

and seizing Mrs. Ford by the hair of the head, said, "Come home, you cat." Mr. Ford at that time interfered, saying, "She is my property now, don't touch her; I'll protect her now."—Mr. Barker asked if the girl's parents had given their consent to the marriage.—Mr. Ricketts answered in the negative. The young woman, on the morning of the marriage, went out for the purpose, as she stated, of purchasing a herring, and at that time having on neither bonnet nor shawl. Her husband was in due attendance, with proper apparel for his future bride, and took her to the church.—Mr. Barker: Was there any other assault committed?—Mr. Ricketts said that when Mrs. Ritson had pulled the bride's hair, Mr. Ritson entered the room with about twenty navvies, and said to Mr. Ford, "You—, I'll ruin you;" and to his daughter he said, "I'll do for you. You are mine." By his order the men seized her, carried her downstairs to his house, and he now detained her there against her will.—Mr. Barker: I suppose you do not want a summons for illegally detaining?—Mr. Ricketts: No. The husband wanted a summons for assault on his wife, and as the wife could not get out to apply herself, he considered he was quite competent to do so. On Tuesday night he sent a surgeon to the Fortune of War to see his wife, but Mrs. Ritson would not allow him to have an interview with her. The applicant thought it very hard that his wife should be forced from him by navvies on his wedding night.—Mr. Barker granted the summonses.

national debt is to be paid, I shall oppose any increase of the national obligations."

"But," said the judge, "millions of acres of the best land in the world are subject to overflow."

"Let them overflow, and let them stay under water," said Grant, "until their owners are willing that Northern men and Northern capital should come in and protect and improve them. Northern men with ample capital are ready to make a garden of your State, and you won't let them do it. Your large landholders are as hostile to this United States' Government to-day as they have ever been; and if that Government should rebuild their levees it would not change them a particle. Nothing remains but to set your negroes to work, and invite in and welcome Northern men."

"General," said the judge, "the negroes won't work."

"Won't work," Grant quietly replied; "they'll work if you pay them for it. Am I not right?" he added. "Is there not such a hostility to Northern men that it amounts, in most sections of the State, to a practical exclusion of them from the agricultural interests of the country? Is there not an unwillingness to divide up the lands, and sell in small parcels to those who might immigrate; and is there not a general tendency to secure the services of the negroes without prompt and adequate compensation?"

"I must say," said the judge, "that there is more or less of truth in all these points."

"Then," said Grant, "I think you will have to build your own levees, or wait under water until you are willing men should come in who will build them."

I think; if you was getting him into the Garrick the wifey could talk to him so fine. If you only had one of them squared that's all that is wanted, for I am certain there is no more against me but them two. Set your brains to work and stick at nothing; tell them not to be afraid of perjury in this case, they can't be brought in for it no how; swear black is white; I must get off if they do the right thing; swear to anything; swear the b— wigs off their heads, there is no danger of being brought in for perjury; in this case, not a d— bit.—BILL." At the head of the letter the following was written across the page:—"Poison the moll if she will not do what's right; by C— I would think d— little of doing it to save my brother. Ginger will fix her if you tell her to." The following was written inside the envelope of the letter:—"They must not forget about me having a sore hand, that might help me to, as it would not be very likely I could seize him by the throat, and compress the same, as it is stated in my commitment: that will be a good point I think, he being a stout man. Tell them to be sure and stick to not seeing the block, and that I slept in the house that night; not likely that I could hold him with one hand; they can swear that my right hand was very sore, not fit to be used anyhow, as it was and no mistake." It came out in evidence that "block" was "a man whom a woman might pick up in the street," that "moll" was the name for a woman, and that "Ginger" was a nickname for one of the female witnesses.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT FRIBERG

FRIBERG, a town and cantonment of Switzerland, is situated on the banks of the Sarine. It is noted for its cathedral, and also for its magnificent suspension bridge (shown in our illustration). It is the longest and finest in Europe. It is erected across the ravine through which the river flows, and is 905 feet in length, 28 feet in breadth, and 174 feet in elevation, being more than one-third longer, and nearly as much higher than the Menai bridge. It is supported by four cables of iron wire, containing 1,056 wires, whose united strength is calculated to bear three times the weight the bridge is ever likely to bear. The materials of which it is composed is almost exclusively Swiss. It was completed in three years at an expense of about £25,000, and was opened to the public in 1834.

IN THE MIDST OF LIFE.

NEXT time you pass by Somerset House, look across the Strand and you will see the well-known church dedicated to St. Mary. The tomb-stones of defunct St. Marians form a neat pavement for a churchyard, and you can picture the tier upon tier of coffins which rot and decay in the vaults

be beyond the range of gymnastic ability, were two men, one dead and the other living, besides the intruder. The dead man was already partially dissected, and the heart that had been thrust through the trap-door on to the cold stones of the churchyard had beaten for more than sixty years in the bosom from which it had just been severed. So close together were the operator and the "subject," that there was positively no room in the miserable hole in which they were to place the other organs, and the lungs were perforce deposited in the outer air to retain their close intimacy with their former neighbour. The operating surgeon was ill-tempered and showed it, and he declared that the circumstances attending the case on which he was engaged were simply disgusting. It seemed that the gentleman whose corpse lay in this worse than pigsty, shaken by the vibration of the passing traffic, and close to an abomination which cannot even be mentioned in these pages, had been a servant of the British public for more than thirty years. He had reached his room in the Audit Department of Somerset House on the previous morning, and when in the act of taking his usual seat, he dropped dead upon the floor. The surgeon now investigating the cause of death was called in. Somerset House is a very large building, and the Audit Department is a by no means con-

RITUALISTIC UNITY.

An important correspondence has taken place between Archdeacon Denison and the Rev C. F. Lowder, of St. Peter's, London Docks. The Archdeacon says that the issue of the meeting of Tuesday last as to the third Resolution makes it necessary for him to withdraw himself as distinctly as he can from those who hold their position under the law, but refuse to declare that they owe obedience to the law when it decides against them, upon a matter not of faith but of ceremonial.

On Tuesday morning, 12th inst., the Ritualist position was strong. There was a great grievance to complain of; and there was a prospect of the due consideration of that grievance being commended to those in authority by ready submission to the law as now declared. On Tuesday afternoon this prospect was marred, if not destroyed, by the course taken upon Mr. Lowder's motion, in striking out the concluding words of Resolution 3. Mr. Lowder, in answer to this, tells the Archdeacon that the effect of the original resolution would have hampered their free action. The Archdeacon, in reply, says that Mr. Lowder proposed his amendment on the ground that it would unite all. Its effect has been directly the contrary. It has weakened the cause, and formally disunited its up-



THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT FRIBERG, SWITZERLAND.

beneath the church. A pump in close communication with the grave supplies a limpid stream to the passer-by, and at the east end of the churchyard is a wooden erection of narrow dimensions yclept the "Engine-house." Knife-board passengers on omnibuses passing citywards or vice-versa might have seen—and one of them at least did see—about a fortnight since one of the most remarkable sights which even London can be expected to afford. Looking on to the churchyard, and communicating with the interior of the Engine House is a sort of trap-door, and through this trap-door was all at once protruded a human hand, much blood-stained, and holding within its grasp something like a heart. The inquisitive knife-boarder referred to knowing something of anatomy, did not coincide with the remarks of his fellow-passengers that "they were only killing a pig," but forthwith descended from his perch, and after some hesitation tapped gently at the "Engine House" door, which was with some delay opened. "You can't possibly come in here," said the owner of the human hand before referred to, but he was mistaken, for his interlocutor had possibly done that which he had declared to be "impossible" while he was talking about it. And he saw a sight which was alike disgraceful to St. Mary-le-Strand and the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In a space so small that to swing a cat in it would

tract portion of it, yet the fellow-officials of this poor gentleman, who had died at the post of duty, heartlessly and cruelly refused to permit his remains to lie within the edifice in which he had spent the best days of his life, but ordered them to be removed to "the deadhouse," meaning the miserable shed to which attention has just been drawn. The rector of St. Mary-le-Strand is known to be particular as to the decoration of his church, could be by any possibility turn his attention to his deadhouse? The parishioners of St. Mary are notably at variance with their rector on the question of church ornamentation, could they by any chance "take the shine out of him" by providing a decent resting place for those who are not delivered from sudden death within their parish?

The whole matter is sickening and disgraceful. Sickening in its horrid details, and disgraceful alike to the officials at Somerset House, and the inhabitants of St. Mary-le-Strand.—*Free Lance.*

LUXURANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 265, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

holders. He (Archdeacon Denison) will not act with men who hold their position by law, but will not submit to law. Certain links binding the Church of England as established by law to the Church Primitive and Catholic have been broken by law. Many links remain untouched. Bishops and clergy are allowed by law to teach some of the worst heresies; but the liberty of teaching the truth of the Church Primitive and Catholic is not denied by law. It is a bad position, but it is not the worst.

THE MANUFACTURE OF WATCHES AND CLOCKS.—A most interesting and instructive little work, describing briefly, but with great clearness, the rise and progress of watch and clock making, has just been published by Mr. J. W. Benson, of 25, Old Bond-street, 99, Westbourne-grove, and the City Steam Factory, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices, and no one should make a purchase without visiting the above establishments or consulting this truly valuable work. By its aid persons residing in any part of the United Kingdom, India or the Colonies, are enabled to select for themselves the watch best adapted for their use, and have it sent to them with perfect safety. Mr. Benson, who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales, sends this pamphlet to any address on receipt of two postage stamps, and we cannot too strongly recommend it to the notice of the intending purchaser.

THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL COVENT GARDEN.
Under the Sole Management of Mr. A. Harris.
Every Evening, at 7. **THE BOARDING SCHOOL.** After which the Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled **ROBINSON CRUSOE**; or, Friday and the Fairies. The Box-office is open from ten till five.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. F. B. Chatterton.
Every Evening, at 7. **MY WIFE'S OUT.** At 7.45, the grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled **PUSS IN BOOTS.** Characters in the opening by the principal members of the company. Double Troup of Pantomimists and various novelties.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.
Every Evening, at 7. **INTRIGUE—HOME.** Messrs. Sothorn, Buckstone, Compton, Astley; Misses Ada Cavendish, Ione Burke, &c. **THE FRIGHTFUL HAIR.** Messrs. Compton, Kendal, Buckstone, jun.; Messdames Burke, Gwynn.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.
Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.
Every Evening, at 7. **DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL?** Mr. G. Belmore; Mrs. L. Murray. At 7.45, **MONTE CRISTO.** Mr. Fechter, Mr. Benjamin Webster, Mr. Belmore; Mrs. Alfred Mellon, Miss C. Leclercq, Mrs. Leigh Murray.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager, Mr. E. T. Smith.
Every Evening, at 7. **THE FOUR MOWBRAYS.** Master Percy Roselle. At 7.45, **HARLEQUIN HUMPTY DUMPTY**; or, The Old Woman from Babyland, Messrs. Rowella, Terry; Messdames Goodall, Parkes.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.
Every Evening, at 7. **THE SECRET.** At 8, **AFTER DARK:** A Tale of London Life. Messrs. Vining, Walter Lacy, Dominick Murray, C. Harcourt, J. G. Shore; Misses E. Barnett, and Leclercq. And **MASTER JONES'S BIRTHDAY.**

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.
Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.
Every Evening, at 7. **THE TWO HARLEQUINS.** Mr. C. Lyall; Miss C. Loseby. At 7.45, **ON THE CARDS.** Mr. Alfred Wigan, M. Stuart; Miss M. Robertson. **ROBERT LE DIABLE.** Misses E. Farnen, Loseby, Hastings. Two ballets. Mdlle. Bossi.

THE NEW QUEEN'S THEATRE ROYAL.
Manager, Mr. W. H. Lison.
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THE

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Postage-stamps received for amount up to 20s.
Office, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

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The Illustrated Weekly News.

AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

THE FUTURE OF SPAIN.

THE crisis of the revolution has arrived—the election of the Cortes. The Republicans, or Exaltados, will return about one-third of the members; the Progressistas, Whig Radicals, about the same; and the Moderados, or Conservative Whigs, about as many as either of the other parties. Both the Progressistas and Republicans are at present intensely hostile to the Provisional Government, which has in every form exceeded its functions. Professing to carry out the will of the people as to the form of government to be adopted, it has openly advocated Monarchical institutions, and appointed only such officials as favoured a strong Monarchical Government. Its conduct in the elections has been tyrannical and partial. Instead of leaving the people to carry out their own views, as it was bound to do, and as it professed to do, it has paraded candidates of its own selection, and canvassed for them by its own officers, civil and military. The troops, according to the interpretation of the Provisional Government, were in the case of each soldier to have two votes, one as a soldier, and one as a citizen! The idea of freedom of election which Prim, Serrano, and their confederates entertain may be conjectured from the fact that the voting papers were distributed to the Army in the interest only of the Government candidates! The whole plan of procedure is that of Imperial France, and has evidently been dictated from the Tuileries. A conviction of this was the chief occasion of the late revolts. The Government press of Madrid endeavoured to lead Europe into the mistake that the Republicans and Progressistas were answerable for the outbreaks solely, in order to force their views upon the country. Many men of these parties became insurgents because they saw that Prim and his companions were the tools of the French Emperor. There were, however, other elements at work, such as Communism, Bourbonism, and Religious Fanaticism. It is probable that a monarchy will be established, but there need be no alarm that absolute monarchy or religious persecutions

can again be in the ascendant. The Constitutional Monarchists and Republicans in the Assembly will be too numerous to permit any fresh chains to be forged for Spaniards. We happen to know from the very best sources of information that there is no chance for any of the candidates for the vacant throne but two. The Duke of Montpensier has not the shadow of a chance. Neither has the Queen's cousin, Henry de Bourbon. The Duke of Aosta, son of the King of Italy, is one of the two candidates upon whom the choice of the Cortes will fall. He is patronised by his brother-in-law, Prince Napoleon; and Prim is a most intimate friend of his Imperial Highness. But after all, the Prince of the Asturias, the infant son, or almost infant son, of the Queen has so far the best prospect. He is favoured by the French Emperor, and the Empress, herself a Spaniard, is pursuing this object with the zeal of a political and religious fanatic united. It is favoured by most of the clique who are likely in such case to have power. They desire a junta of Regency, themselves that junta. They would place, not very willingly, but as a safe blind, Espartero, the chief of the Progressistas, at their head, as President of this junta of Regency. The noble old man is now about eighty years of age, still hale and vigorous, but of course not likely to be long a check upon the doings of the junta; it would be, therefore, politic to concede to him some apparent power, as they would gain by it a great moral support.

Whichever of the propositions be accepted, Spain cannot be deprived of the advantages of her revolution. The Duke of Montpensier would be the worst selection. He was brought up in a bad school, that of the intriguing and treacherous Louis Philippe. Henry de Bourbon would dissemble, court popular favour, and win a *coup d'état* as soon as opportunity offered. The Duke of Aosta would be the mere tool of France, and he is said to have much of his father's superstition and love of pleasure. The Prince of the Asturias would be a king only in name; it would be the Republic governed by a clique in the name of Monarchy.

Under all the prospects of the future there is no reason to fear that grand, old solitary Spain will not rise to wealth, intelligence, and rank among the nations. The solidity of the people is a good guarantee for this. Let them have free churches and free schools and they will prove themselves worthy of being a nation.

One of the chief causes of apprehension in England is the supposed unimprovable character of the Spanish mind about commerce and finance. The edicts of the Provisional Government have been enlightened on those subjects, and they were well received by the people. So far from Spain being engulfed in pecuniary difficulty as several of our daily papers represent, she is in a better condition in this respect than any monarchical nation in Europe. Her revenue has doubled in 15 years, and would have trebled under a regime of Free Trade. Now that the imposts will not be squandered by a corrupt court the people will pay cheerfully. The debt is the smallest in Europe compared with revenue and natural resources. The price of Spanish 3 per Cents in the English Market is absurdly small, showing the want of intelligence prevailing here concerning the Iberian Peninsula. The interest on that stock will be as regularly paid under a free Government as that on the English 3 per Cents. Spanish bonds are safer than French Rentes, however incredulous the English public may be of such a fact. The Imperial policy may hurl France any hour into the furnace of foreign or of civil war. Legitimacy, Republicanism, Constitutionalism are all advancing in France, especially the first and last mentioned of the three; while Buonapartism is receding rapidly. The Imperial gilding is wearing off the statue; and investments in France are perilous, if they rest upon the solidity of the Imperial throne. It Spain it is otherwise, the people will not chose a despot; the country is fruitful as the early earth; the mind of the people has been politically born again. After enduring ages of sanguinary wrong they have learnt the lesson that

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Bequeath'd from bleeding sire to son,
Though often lost, is ever won."

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE Cachel petition will be tried on the 11th of February.

THE trial of the Dublin petitioners will commence before Mr Justice Keogh this day (Saturday).

THE petitioner will apply next week for liberty to withdraw his petition against the return of Mr. Ennis for Athlone.

THE Drogheda election petition has gone against Mr. Whitworth. Judge Keogh declared him not duly elected, on the ground of undue influence and intimidation, and ordered him to pay the costs of the proceedings.

THE petition against the return of Captain Fagan for Carlow has been withdrawn. A public notice explains that this course has been taken at the instance of a number of influential conservative electors, with a view to allay political animosity and excitement in the borough.

THREE men, named Tornsey, McGoldrick, and Wynne, have been fined by the county Sigo magistrates for assaulting a farmer named Gallagher, who voted for Sir R. G. Booth, Bart., at the late election. Gallagher was dragged by the defendants from his accustomed seat in the parish chapel, and told he should go to the paupers' seats. It was alleged that this was in consequence of his having given an unpopular vote.

AN IRISH ELECTION ANNULLED.—The Dublin Court of Common Pleas decided on Tuesday that the election for the borough of Wexford was null and void. At the nomination the show of hands was in favour of Mr. Motte, and a poll was demanded for Mr. Devereux, and a day for it appointed. The court was adjourned, after which Mr. Motte said he would retire from the contest, and the returning officer then declared Mr. Devereux duly elected, although he was cautioned against doing so.

THE NORWICH PETITION.—Mr. Baron Martin decided that Sir Henry Stacey was not duly elected. He considered that Sir Henry

had not been guilty of personal bribery, but that bribery by agency had been proved against him. The petitioner did not proceed with the proposed scrutiny, and, consequently, does not obtain the seat. Mr. Baron Martin reserved certain questions as to costs, and also the question whether he should report to the House that there was reason to believe that extensive bribery prevailed at Norwich at the last election.

THE Drogheda election inquiry is concluded. Among the witnesses examined for the respondent was Mr. Whitworth, who denied that he had any connection with the acts of violence committed, and stated that the speeches delivered by the priests were contrary to his wishes. Several priests who were examined admitted the substantial accuracy of the reports of their speeches. The Rev. Mr. McKer said he had used the words reported, in the hope that the crowd would meet the Orangemen expected from Dublin. He admitted that he told them to hurl the Orangemen into the dock.

MAJOR WALKER has lodged an intimation in the Court of Session that he proposes to withdraw altogether his petition against the election and return of Sir Sydney Waterlow, for Dumfriesshire, stating that he is now satisfied that it would serve no public purpose to insist further in the petition. Major Walker had previously withdrawn those parts of the petition alleging personation on Sir Sydney Waterlow's side, and claiming the seat, so that the only part left of the original petition had reference to the question of the alleged invalidity of Sir Sydney's election in consequence of the firm of which he is, or was, a partner, holding a Government contract. Now that Major Walker has withdrawn the whole petition, that question will, probably, fall to be considered by the House of Commons itself.

Both the bronze statue and the granite pedestal erected last year in Palace-yard in honour of the late Sir Robert Peel have once more been removed from the position they lately occupied inside the entrance opposite Parliament-street.

THERE have been several examples recently made of stalwart ruffians, which are likely to be attended with good results. Those worthy gentry who half murder policemen, beat and kick women, and assault by that most dastardly of all methods of attack, garotting, persons who from circumstances of darkness, loneliness, or from being taken at unawares, are really helpless, have received a wholesome lesson or two which should rejoice the hearts of all honest men. At Leeds and other places certain of this amiable fraternity have been sentenced, previously to a long term of penal servitude, to a few strokes of the lash. They have been thereby enabled to judge of, and sympathise with, the bodily sufferings which they so delight in inflicting. As we know well enough that none but cowards are guilty of such dastardly acts, it ought not perhaps to surprise us that when it comes to their own turn these wretches invariably show the white feather, and cower and howl and beg and implore in the most piteous manner possible. Only spare them and they will never more do it again. It can be no joke that laying it on to the tune of 20 or 30 lashes by an able-bodied warder. But there are thousands and thousands of instances when in a good cause, men, and even women, have undergone even greater bodily pain, in the most heroic manner. Well, according to the old saying there is nothing like paying people in their own coin.

THE DEPTHS OF THE OCEAN.—Facts are multiplying in disproof of the late Professor Edward Forbes's theory that the depths of the ocean would be found devoid of life and colour. More than fifty years ago General Sabine witnessed the bringing up of a living star-fish of large size from a depth of 800 fathoms in Baffin's-bay, and since then other evidence, similar in kind, has been brought forward by Dr. Wallich and other investigators. The latest facts bearing on the question, gathered by Dr. Carpenter and Dr. Wyville Thomson, were laid before the Royal Society, when Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys stated in confirmation that shells brought up from the deepest dredgings, off the Shetlands, were as brightly coloured as those found in shallow waters. It appears, indeed, that, so far from being lifeless, the deep-sea bottom teems with animal life and with creatures of a very remarkable kind, some of which connect long-past geological periods with the geological action going on in our own time. The high importance of this fact will be manifest to all who have studied the question from a scientific point of view. And now fresh corroboration comes from abroad. The soundings and dredgings under the United States coast survey were resumed last year; and though, through interruption by yellow fever, the season was but a short one, the fact was clearly ascertained that, in the sea between Key West and Havannah, "animal life exists at great depths in as great diversity and as great an abundance as in shallow water." And in the exploration in the present year the dredge brought up, from a depth of 517 fathoms, "a very handsome mopee, a crab, an ophiurian," &c. —*Athenaeum*.

IRISH RAILWAYS.—The second report of the Irish Railway Commission was issued at the beginning of the week. The commissioners state that they have carefully examined the effect which the reductions in railway fares in Belgium have had on the traffic in that country, but they do not consider the circumstances of that country and of Ireland to be analogous. They propose that the fares on the Irish Railways should be reduced to 1-25d. per mile first class, 0-75d. second class, and 0-50d. third class, and they also recommend a considerable reduction in the charge for goods. These reductions they are of opinion would create such a large increase of traffic as would confer a great boon on the public, and largely develop the general industry of the country. The commissioners also express an opinion that a saving of £32,000 a year would be effected by the concentration of management under one administrative department, that a diminution of charge to the extent of £80,000 a year would be made by placing the whole of the debenture capital and other borrowed money under Government guarantee, and that at the expiration of eleven years the receipts from the increased traffic would be sufficient to pay all charges, including interest on borrowed money and on capital advance to meet losses incurred, and leave a balance in favour of the exchequer. During a period of twelve years the commissioners calculate that the public using the railways would pay for the increased traffic £12,000,000 less than they would have paid at existing rates, while the State would in the twelfth year secure a profit of £50,000, and in the thirteenth year of £90,000. These calculations are based on the assumption that the railways would be acquired on the terms stated in the commissioners' first report. In the midst of the movements now taking place amongst civilised nations there is one, not the least strong and the least followed, which leads a portion of the working population to seek the enfranchisement and the amelioration of their condition by means contrary to the liberty of others. In most civilised countries this liberty is encroached on by the demand for limiting the number of apprentices, by the opposition to task work, and to the employment of women in trades. And thus, in the name of workmen, is disregarded the liberty of labour which is their palladium. Not less is disregarded the liberty of capital, which is the indispensable auxiliary of labour, and without which labour is stricken with sterility. In France these tendencies have their partisans, and are manifested in open day; the law has ceased to oppose the manifestation of them, and this liberty of discussion cannot displease us, for it is from the shock of ideas that light arises. The man who believes that he has truth on his side, ought to desire nothing so much a free discussion, since it permits him to procure the triumph of his ideas if they are just. Every opinion which wishes to gain success by being alone allowed to speak condemns itself.

FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

FRANCE.

THE official report of M. Magne, minister of finance, states that the floating debt has been reduced from 902,000,000f. to 727,000,000f., and that the revenue from indirect taxes in 1868 has exceeded that of 1867 by 34,000,000. The estimates for 1869 will not require a corrected budget, because the supplementary credits which will be asked for do not amount to 28,000,000, and are, therefore, amply covered by the increased receipts from taxes. The estimates of the ordinary budget for 1870 are—revenue, 1,736,000,000f. against expenditure 1,650,000,000f. The surplus of 86,000,000, together with the surplus left from preceding budgets, will be applied to the requirements of the extraordinary budget. The sinking fund for 1870 will amount to 42,000,000, which is to be applied to the purchase of rentes. The minister remarks on the year 1868, that, "It was characterised alternately by confidence and fears, activity and stagnation. However, public opinion, has by degrees accustomed itself to judge political affairs more correctly. A sensible recovery has been observed, principally during the latter months of the year. This result, due to the revival of confidence, proves how much peace is necessary to this country, and to what degree prosperity will be developed by it, and how much public opinion is right to approve the efforts of your majesty to prevent, as much as depends on you, by friendly intervention, any conflict by which peace might be disturbed." The *Moniteur de l'Armée*, in an article reviewing the year 1868, says:—"Our military state places France in a position to face every eventuality. We are strong enough to-day to live in perfect harmony with all the powers of Europe, or to fight advantageously those of them who would undertake an unjust war, and force us once more to draw the sword."—The Emperor Napoleon on Saturday paid a visit to the Queen of Spain, and after remaining nearly an hour at the Pavilion de Rohan he went to the Palais Royal to see the Prince Napoleon, who is fast recovering. In the evening the emperor and empress went to the Porte-Saint-Martin theatre to see the performance of the *Danses de Monrochau*. His Majesty was in plain evening dress and wore the decoration of the legion of honour. The empress had on a pearl grey dress with the body trimmed with guipure.—The *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, recently published, mentions some painful facts relative to France: "The number of births diminishes more and more. From 1819 to 1832, for every 10,000 inhabitants there were 287 births; from 1833 to 1848 they descended to 265—a difference of one thirteenth; from 1847 to 1860 the births fell to 246—a difference of nineteen, or one thirteenth again; and it continues to decrease. Fifty years ago there were nearly four children to every family (thirty-seven for ten families); at the present time there are not more than three—an enormous difference when we consider that this includes the whole country. The fact demonstrates that, in general, the birth of a new infant in a family is not now considered a blessing. . . . From 1847 to 1860 the French inhabiting France brought into the world 3,064,849 illegitimate children, of whom 1,561,500 were males and 1,563,349 females. In 1867, there 69,656 illegitimate and 895,511 legitimate births. The proportion between the first and second averaged one to 13 throughout France. But in Paris, taken alone, more than one-third, nearly one-half, of the new-born inscribed every year in the civil state register are illegitimate.

The Paris papers report at some length the investiture of M. Zadoc Kohn with the dignity of Grand Rabbi at the Synagogue, Rue Notre Dame de Nazareth. The congregation kept their hats on, as is the custom amongst Jews. M. Renan, M. Prevost-Paradol, M. Gremieux, the lawyer, and M. Frank, of the Institute, were amongst the strangers of distinction present. The galleries were crowded with ladies. M. Cohen was at the head of the Israelitish Consistory. M. Halphen replaced M. Gustav de Rothschild, absent in consequence of the recent death of his father, and acted as vice-president of the central committee. He therefore read the Emperor's decree sanctioning the nomination of Zadoc Kohn. The Hundredth Psalm was chanted by Blum, of the Lyrique, and a French hymn was sung by M. Raumbourg, a Jewish poet, after the sermon preached by M. Kohn's predecessor. The collection was made whilst Rossini's Prayer in *Moses* was executed by violoncellos, guitars, and harps. Suddenly a panel covered with crimson velvet was withdrawn, and the tabernacle of Moses was displayed, whence the Sepher (the scroll of the law) was unfolded, whilst M. Kotten sang an appropriate air. Blum sang during the ceremony of replacing the Sepher within the tabernacle. The final Hallelujah was executed whilst the Rabbi, authorities, and consistory quitted the synagogue. M. Zadoc Kohn has scarcely attained his thirtieth year, and is said to be the youngest Grand Rabbi elected since the days of Jeremiah the Prophet.

AUSTRIA.

THE conflict in Austria between the clergy and the Government still continues, and the latter shows no disposition to yield any of the ground it has taken up. Two new laws complete the recent liberal legislation with regard to civil marriage, and are regarded as a step towards the complete separation of the church from the state. The clergy meanwhile keeps up its hostility, and the Government replies by repressive measures. An ultramontane paper, the *Friend of the People*, has been seized for publishing a letter from the pope condemning the new institutions of the empire. This rigorous act has produced, it is said, a profound sensation, and is without precedent in Hapsburg annals since the reign of the Emperor Joseph II. The *New Free Press* states in reference to the new financial operations with which it says Daoud Pasha has been entrusted in Vienna, that the same are based upon the issue of a railway loan to the amount of 800,000,000f. The same paper adds that an international committee, composed of representatives of eminent financiers belonging to the different places which are invited to participate in the issue, will undertake the duty of controlling the application of the moneys exclusively for railway purposes. The seat of this financial committee would be in Vienna, where the Credit Anstalt has become the chief and largest promoter of the scheme.

An Imperial decree ratifies on the part of France the international declaration recently signed at St. Petersburg, according to which certain kinds of explosive bullets shall not be used in future warfare.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A DELICATE and almost imperceptible cough is said to be the fashionable affliction this season in America.

THERE is much ice at the mouth of the Elbe, and sailing navigation is interrupted.

M. SZEMERE, the Hungarian Minister of the Interior in 1848, and President of the Ministry in 1849, died on Monday morning. The Hungarian party in Fiume are agitating for the recall of the Royal Commission in that town.

MONDAY being the anniversary of the establishment of the Pontifical See, the Pope, in full state, celebrated High Mass at St. Peter's, surrounded by the whole Pontifical Court. His Holiness enjoys perfect health.

LETTERS received from Silchar and Cachar, in the Presidency of Bengal, give details of the earthquake. It occurred on the 10th inst., and was of a terrible character. Many natives lost their lives, and the destruction of property is very considerable, the Bazar being completely engulfed, and all brick buildings demolished. The earthquake extended to Assam and Darjeeling.

It is semi-officially denied that Count Cambray Digny has opened negotiations for a financial operation upon ecclesiastical property. The requirements of the Italian Treasury do not necessitate such an operation at the present time. It is the intention of the Minister to reserve this property for providing the means to remove the forced currency.

THIS year the Vatican is more than usually troubled at the aspect of the Pontifical budget. The maximum receipts are stated at twenty-eight millions of Pontifical lire, while the expenditure is nearly six millions in excess, which, for such a State as the Papacy, is a very serious deficit. The additional outlay is caused by the increase of the forces and the new armaments, and the authorities look to the Ecumenical Council as their only resource for restoring an equilibrium.

THE session of the Swedish Diet has been opened at Stockholm. The speech from the throne declares that the friendly relations subsisting between Sweden and foreign countries are unaltered, and notifies the conclusion of treaties of commerce with Siam and Japan. It moreover announces a loan of three million riksdollars for railway purposes. There will be no necessity for any increase in the taxation.

QUEEN MARIA CHRISTINA and her husband, Queen Isabella and her husband, with the children, the Prince of the Asturias, the Infantas Maria del Pila, Juana, and Maria-Eulalia; the Infanta Josephina, sister to the King Consort; Don Juan, son of Charles V.; Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid, and the Duchess, who is the sister of the Count de Chambord, are all in Paris at present. To these illustrious personages may be added those who have followed the exiled courts.

THE Brazil and River Plate mails delivered on Tuesday morning make no mention of the great Paraguayan defeat announced by telegram last Saturday. In fact, far from occupying Villeta, the Allies are represented in the papers that have come to hand as having suffered a disastrous repulse from its walls. This is, of course, no good reason for absolutely disbelieving the telegram, but it permits of our still hoping that the Brazilian news is not true. One gladly seizes every excuse for scepticism about the successes of people who so little deserve to win.

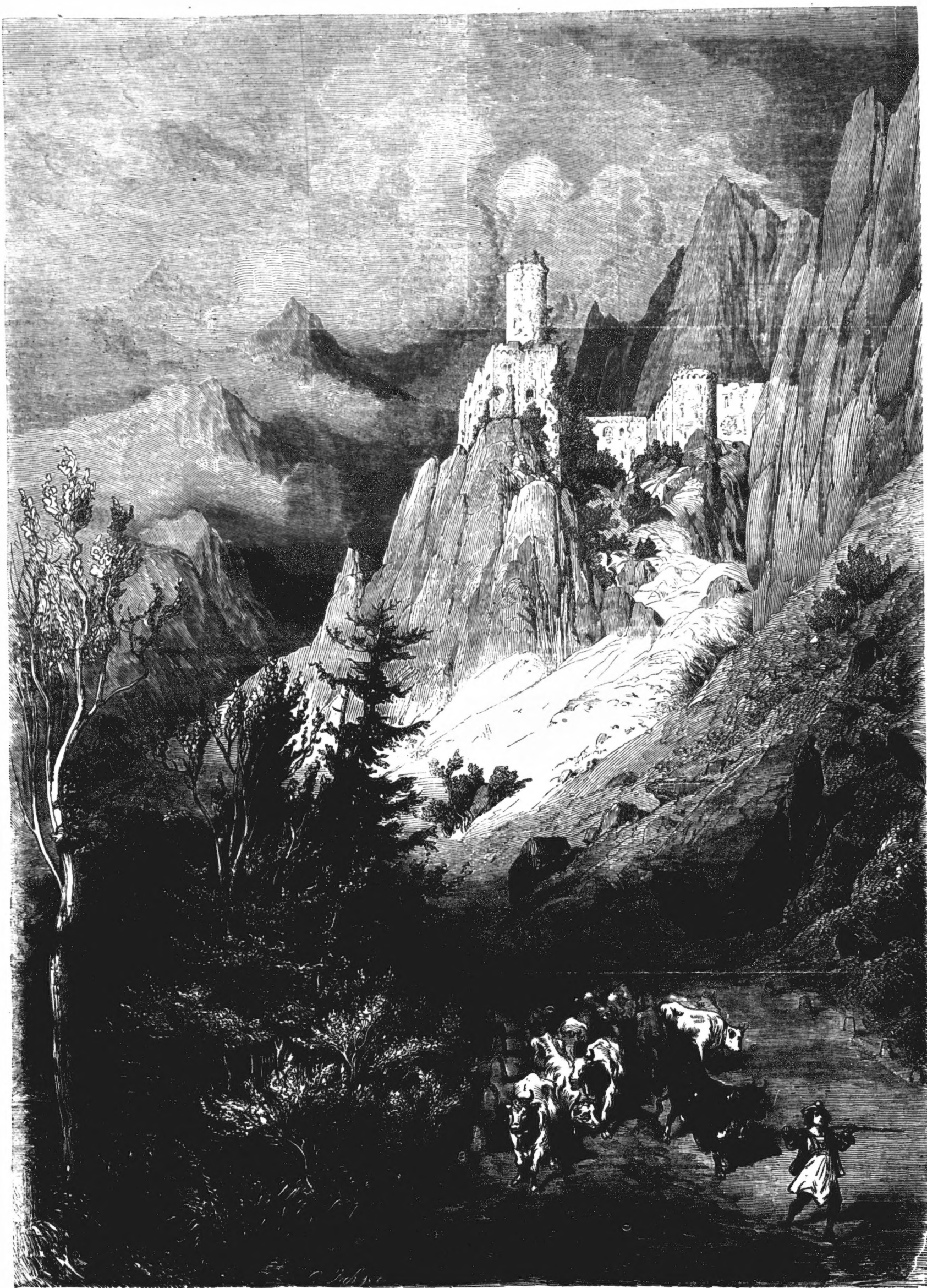
THE *Memorial de la Loire* tells a story of a dog with a wooden leg. A short time ago a shepherd's dog was assailed by a large wolf, and before he could be rescued by his master sustained such injuries that amputation was found necessary. Of course, it was deemed impossible that the animal could recover, but his master so valued his canine friend that the experiment of a wooden leg—which is not altogether new—was tried and the dog is still alive and active.

THE Medico-Chirurgical Academy at St. Petersburg conferred, at its annual conference a week or two ago, the degree of M.D. upon Mdme. Kaschewarow, the first female candidate for this honour who had presented herself before them. When her name was mentioned by the dean it was received with an immense storm of applause, which lasted for several minutes. The ceremony of investing her with the insignia of her dignity being over, her fellow-students and new colleagues lifted her upon a chair and carried her with triumphant shouts through the hall. At this moment Mdme. Lucca was espied among the audience, and the doctor had to yield her elevated seat to the popular singer. The prima donna not only remained in undisputed possession of the extemporized throne, but was carried upon it to her carriage, whilst the new doctor had to find what comfort she could in her diploma.

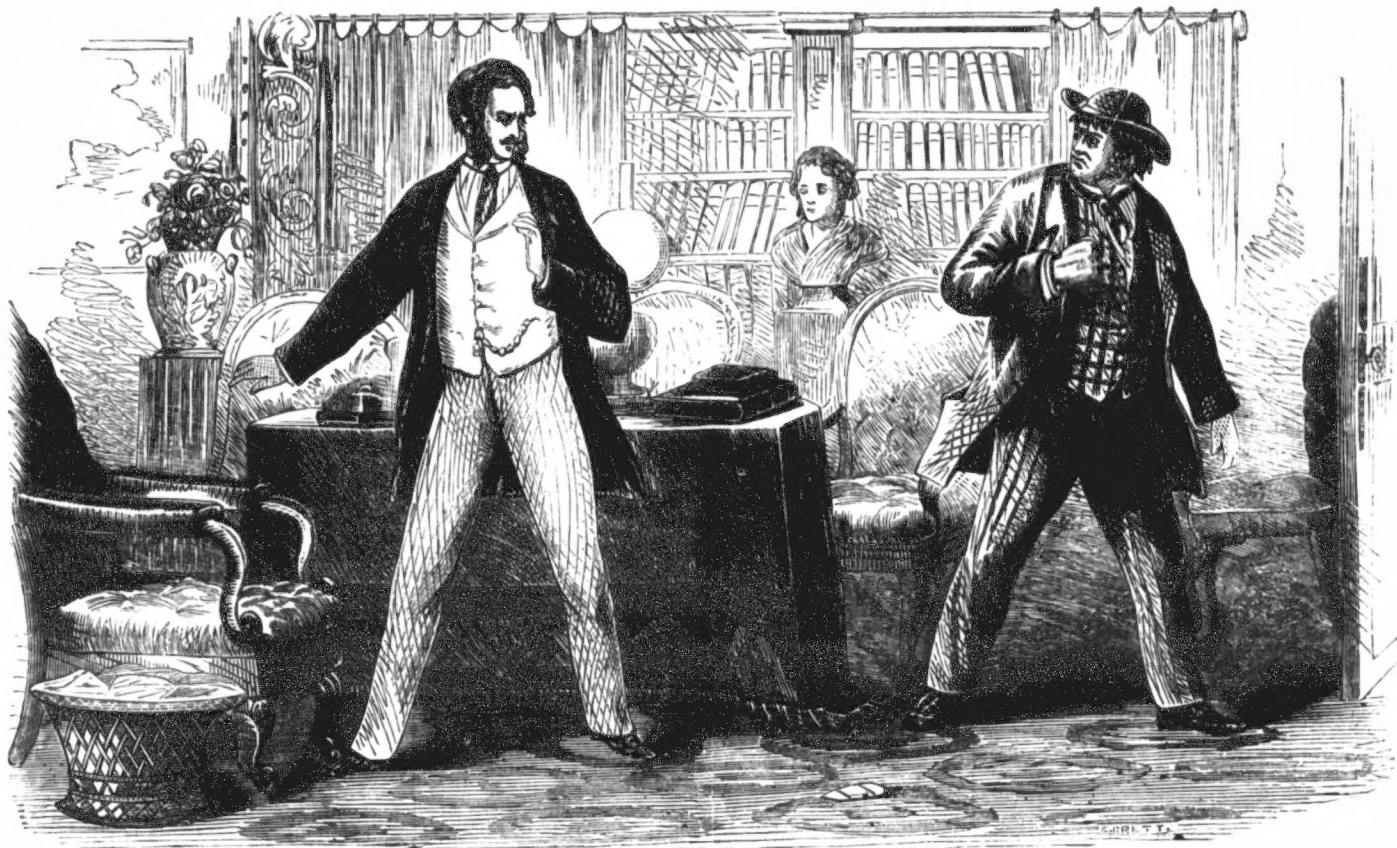
THE committee charged with the investigation of the alleged New York election frauds have reported to the House that the electoral vote of the State, but for the frauds, would have been cast for Grant and Colfax. The committee recommend legislation to secure greater freedom of the ballot. The report of General Sibley in relation to the recent negro disturbances on the Ogeechee River, in Georgia, states that the previous accounts of the affair were greatly exaggerated; that the negroes were possessed of very few arms, and were more frightened than defiant, and that they were glad to surrender to the proper authorities when guaranteed by the presence of the military that they would not be maltreated. A telegram, bearing the same date as the report (January 4), and also from General Sibley, however, states that the sheriff has taken out over 150 additional warrants for the arrest of negroes for insurrection, but that the sheriff had made no effort to make the additional arrests, and that the military would not interfere further until the sheriff again applied for aid.

THE ATTACK UPON THE BRITISH CONSUL AT ERZURUM.—The *Levant Herald* gives the following as a correct version of this affair, which has been misrepresented in various quarters:—On November 15 Mr. Taylor was dining at the casino, when a quarrel took place between a couple of Turkish employes and their servants who were also present. A captain—*one Osman Effendi*—interfered, and fell somehow into dispute with Mr. Taylor's valet, whom he bespattered freely with verbal abuse. The consul came to the aid of his valet, and succeeded after a time in restoring peace. The brave captain, however, was only silenced for the moment; waiting for the consul outside he attacked him with his drawn sword, and in the melee which followed Mr. Taylor himself was badly and his valet dangerously wounded, several other Turks having sided with the ensabchi in his attack. Other parties, however, came to the rescue of the consul, and his assailants were beaten off. On complaint being made to the pasha, six of the guilty parties were at once arrested, but, as Mr. Taylor was confined to bed for several days by his wounds, the investigation was delayed. Finally, he forgivingly made little of the affair, and the gallant captain and his friends have been let off, we believe, with a reprimand or some trifling punishment.

THE Spanish Government has received a telegram from Havannah announcing the capture of Bayamo and other points in Cuba. The insurgents, it is declared, are dispersed, and it is hoped that the insurrection will end as soon as reinforcements arrive. Sixty-eight Republicans have been elected deputies to the Constituent Cortes. The *Constituyente* formally denies a rumour which had been current to the effect that France had notified the English Government that at the expiration of the Treaty of Commerce of 1860 important modifications of its provisions should be demanded. It declares that the French Government never entertained any intention of the kind. According to the *France*, the Yellow Book will not be published till the end of the week.



THE CASTLE OF SOLFERNELS, SWITZERLAND.—(SEE PAGE 906)



RECOGNITION.

A BATTLE WITH DESTINY.

BOOK THE SECOND.

CHAPTER VII.

FIDELITY ON THE TRACK.

"It must be painful to you, my dear Miss Clyde, to speak on this subject; with your permission I will continue your instructions to Horman," said Louis Crowbert thoughtfully.

Annabel silently gave her assent, and he turned to Peter who had been indulging in another series of "hems," to which he had been forced by the sight of Annabel's emotion, but quickly faced round again, as he heard his name pronounced in the quick decisive tone of Captain Crowbert's voice, endeavouring to conceal the emotion of which he was ashamed, by looking as fiercely respectful as possible, while he listened to the concise directions given him by Captain Crowbert.

In a very short time Horman received his instructions which were simply to proceed to Brussels, and at the address given inquire for the Chevalier de Merton. He was also to use the utmost circumspection and address, and to keep the object of his journey a profound secret from every one. In conclusion, Captain Crowbert said:—

"Remember, Horman, that your master's life depends upon your fidelity, the least indiscretion on your part may put him in the greatest danger. A single word incautiously let fall by you, may give the detectives on his track the clue to his resting-place, that, once discovered, little chance will remain of his escaping those bloodhounds of the law. So once more, Horman, let me repeat, be prudent and keep your own counsel. I wish you to go by the Ostend boat from Dover, the day after to-morrow, that will give you sufficient time to get ready as you have not much to prepare. If you have no question to ask me, you had better go and begin at once."

"No, sir, I have nothing to say," replied Horman, except to thank you for your kindness in giving me the chance of seeing my dear young master once more, and to assure you that your trust in me is not altogether undeserved," and with a bow he went out of the room and proceeded with a heart full of joy to get together such things as he deemed necessary to take with him.

It was a labour of love, and when Captain Crowbert came to the old man's room the evening before his departure, Horman was surveying, with satisfaction expressed on every lineament of his face, his completed preparations.

A small leather portmanteau with the initials C. M. painted on the top, occupied the post of honour, and shared his attention with some object, which he held in his hand, and regarded so fixedly as to excite Captain Crowbert's curiosity as he entered the room.

"What have you there, Horman?" he asked, "it seems to interest you very much."

"Why, sir," said Horman, as he proudly displayed the object to Captain Crowbert, "it's the order that the French Emperor gave my master when he made him a chevalier—"

"Chevalier," suggested Crowbert.

"Yes, sir, that's it; a 'Chevalier' of the Legion of Honour, for his bravery. Well, you see, sir, when Captain Merton went away he left this in my care. I've guarded it ever since as I would have done my life; it has never been out of my possession for a moment. Ah! it will be a happy day, sir, when I restore to my young master the emblem of his valour—the reward earned with his blood."

Poor Old Fidelity became quite excited, and warmed with enthusiasm as he finished his peroration, and drawing out his handkerchief blew his nose energetically, and was about to launch forth again, when Crowbert stopped him.

"I have not much time to spare, Horman," said he. "I came to speak to you respecting a most necessary item in your outfit—money."

"Oh, sir," here broke in Horman, "I have some money of my own, my savings, which I meant to make use of. It wouldn't

give me half as much pleasure spent in any other way than this; indeed it wouldn't, sir."

"You foolish fellow," said Captain Crowbert, who could not help smiling at the old man's earnest simplicity of manner, "you do not suppose that I should allow you to expend your hard-earned wages for the purpose, while I have more money than I know what to do with. Here is a letter of credit for £300 on Messrs. Vandermeer and Co., of Brussels. You can cash it, and give the money to your master; here are fifty pounds in cash for your own expenses. I think you will find the amount amply sufficient; whatever English money you have left on your arrival can easily be changed for Belgian at any one of the bureaux de change in the town."

Horman would have pleaded again to be allowed to use his own money for the journey, but he could not mistake the tone of Crowbert's voice, and he felt instinctively that his determination could not be altered.

Peter, therefore, took the letter of credit and the gold without further protestation, thanking Captain Crowbert at the same time for his munificence, but he felt that his thanks would have been far heartier and more sincere if he had been allowed his own way in the matter.

"Now, Horman," said Crowbert, in conclusion, "I will leave you. You had better get to bed as soon as possible, as it will be necessary to get up early to-morrow. Do not forget to tell your master that he has at last one true friend in England upon whom he can rely. Good-bye!" and taking the faithful old man's hand in his, he pressed it warmly.

The pressure was eagerly yet respectfully returned, and with a murmured "God bless you, sir, for all your kindness," he relinquished Crowbert's hand and turned away his face to conceal his emotion.

When he looked up again the room was empty, and Horman proceeded mechanically to obey the request contained in Captain Crowbert's concluding sentence by going to bed.

The one prevailing subject which had occupied his thoughts for the past few days reproduced itself in his dreams that night.

He dreamt that he had found his master safe and well, and that in some manner he could not clearly make out how, he had been brought back triumphantly to England, to the home of his friend Captain Crowbert. Then the scene changed, and Horman stood in a church, while the organ pealed forth joyous strains of music echoing through the vaulted aisle as two figures, hand in hand, stood at the altar, surrounded by a crowd of others.

He recognised the two: they were his master and Annabel Clyde, and his heart leapt for joy as he saw them once more united.

Suddenly, however, a dark form appeared in the midst, and as it turned its head Horman knew the features.

They were those of Gordon Saville. He seemed to be accompanied by two policemen, to whom he pointed out the form of Chandos Merton. They seized him, and proceeded to drag him away—when with a cry of horror, poor old Horman awoke, his limbs shivering, while great drops of perspiration stood upon his forehead.

"Thank God," he muttered, "it was only a dream. Ugh! that scoundrel of a Gordon Saville how his fiendish face haunts me. Old as I am it would not be good for his health if I caught him at any of his tricks." Here Horman clutched his hands and shook them as if he had the throat of his master's deadly enemy within his grasp, and still muttering to himself he sank back again upon his pillow, and was soon sound asleep.

He awoke in the morning with vague ideas of approaching trouble flitting through his brain, but he had no time to analyse or reflect upon them, as the time for departure was fast approaching. Asking Captain Crowbert's butler, therefore, with whom he had struck up an acquaintance, and who had come to offer his assistance—to call a cab, he hastily dressed himself, first carefully placing the order of the Legion of Honour in a small bag and hanging it round his neck.

He was soon ready, and the cab being at the door and his luggage deposited therein, departed, with a hearty shake of

the hand and a "bon voyage" from his friend the butler, who, by the way, was esteemed a profound linguist in the servants hall.

Peter Horman arrived at the station within two or three minutes of the time appointed for the starting of the train. Well accustomed to railway travelling, however, he did not hurry himself and try to run in several directions at once, as do most people in similar cases. He managed very comfortably to take his ticket, see his luggage into the van and procure a seat for himself, before the guard gave the signal for departure; the engine with an answering whistle, made a mighty effort, and panting, the giant steam put forth its irresistible power and whirled the attendant carriages swiftly onwards.

Horman tried to amuse himself by looking out of the carriage window at the landscape, but derived little satisfaction from the indiscriminate mixture of cattle, trees, houses, rivers, and meadows that flitted rapidly by, and of which the swift motion of the train rendered it almost impossible for him to distinguish the component parts.

The cold wind too reminded him that his rheumatism would not be improved thereby; so he pulled up the window, and turned towards his travelling companion—for there was but one in the carriage besides himself.

Horman found that the man was staring at him in a peculiarly inquisitive manner; his face too seemed not altogether unfamiliar, and the poor old man felt terribly alarmed as he thought that it might be a detective officer flushed across him.

Horman instantly shifted his seat to the other side of the carriage, to his dismay the supposed detective followed him and resumed his physiognomical study of Horman, who kept his eyes turned away, but was painfully conscious that his neighbour was regarding him as fixedly as ever.

In a moment the man spoke in a voice that seemed to Horman peculiarly harsh and disagreeable.

"Fine morning, sir."

Horman took no notice of the remark, determined not to speak, lest he should say something which would betray his secret, for the poor old fellow believed that a detective was a being invested with a supernatural power of finding out whatever any one wished to conceal.

The stranger now repeated his remark in a louder tone, enforcing it by touching Horman's shoulder to attract his attention.

The happy thought struck poor Peter that he would feign to be deaf; no sooner was the thought conceived than it was carried into execution, and, turning round, he shook his head energetically, and pointed his finger at his ear.

The man nodding his head sympathisingly, said, "Ah," and relapsed into silence.

Overjoyed at the success of his scheme, Horman took an opportunity, when his companion was looking out of the window, and quickly transferred himself to the other side of the carriage, where he remained undisturbed till the arrival of the train at Dover, where he soon forgot the suspicious stranger in the excitement of getting his luggage safely transferred from the luggage van to the steamer.

When that was done to his satisfaction, he ensconced himself quietly by one of the paddle-boxes, as he had been told that he would be less liable to sea-sickness there than in any other part of the steamer. He had also provided himself with a flask of brandy, an obliging steward having recommended that as an infallible remedy for the same complaint. Thus fortified, he awaited the departure of the steamer with the greatest confidence.

A strong sou'-wester was blowing against the tide, the motion of the boat in consequence began to affect the stomachs of the weaker portion of the passengers in a very unpleasant manner, and before an hour had passed the calls of "steward" became pretty frequent.

Horman up to this time had been walking, or rather—owing to the lurching of the steamer—staggering up and down the deck in a state of complete self-contentment, bridging with his thoughts the distance which separated him from his be-

oved master, and seeing in the mirror of his imagination the handsome face and manly form of the young Chevalier.

An uneasy sensation at the pit of his stomach now recalled his wandering thoughts to himself, and compelled him to have recourse to his brandy flask, the fell demon of sea-sickness was not, however, to be avoided so easily, and he was repulsed but to return with tenfold force, and before half an hour had passed poor Horman was lying helpless in its grasp, murmuring faint entreaties to be thrown overboard in order that his sufferings might be ended.

He was dimly conscious of some one supporting his head, and otherwise administering to his comfort, but felt far too ill to notice who it was, or even to think about it at all, until his attendant gave him a little brandy to drink, which revived him in some degree, and he then began to feel considerably better.

"How do you feel now, Mr. Horman?" said a voice in his ear.

Peter's strength returned; he started up and looked at his interrogator. It was the suspicious stranger of the railway carriage!

The poor old fellow thought that all was over; the strange had doubtless discovered the secret while he was lying half unconscious. Instinctively he put his hand to the order, and to his joy found it safe.

The man noticed the movement, and said in an injured tone.

"What, Peter! do you think your old friend, Bob Longford, would rob you?"

A gleam of recognition shot across Horman's face at the mention of the name.

"Oh, lord!" he exclaimed, grasping Bob by the hand "what a stupid old idiot I have been, to be sure, to think of my not knowing Bob Longford, though it is a long time since I saw you, but I'm so glad it's you."

"Why, who else did you expect it to be?" replied Bob.

"Well, I—I—see—stammered Horman, who dared not explain his real reason.

"And why," continued Bob, "did you pretend to be deaf in the carriage and seem to avoid me, that's what made me think it wasn't you at first."

"Why—why—I—then another happy thought struck Horman, and he continued, "I was robbed in a railway carriage some time ago, and I have been nervous ever since of being alone with anyone, and your looking so hard at me, and my not knowing you, made me suspicious, that's the reason."

Bob Longford seemed perfectly contented with the explanation, and Horman, when the pleasure of finding a friend in the supposed detective had almost sufficed to cure him of his sickness, felt sufficiently well to chat with his friend, who had been servant to a brother officer of Captain Merton. Horman found that his friend was going nearly to Brussels, and as Bob could speak French well, while Peter's was rather deficient both in quality and quantity, he readily agreed to the proposition that they should journey together.

In due time they arrived at Ostend, where Horman's friend guided him safely through the perils of the custom-house. Thence they took the train to Brussels, and it was with a heart beating high with joy and expectation that Horman quitted his friend and proceeded to the hotel, the address of which was on the paper given him by Crowbert.

He found his way to it very easily, and by a very simple plan; he presented the paper to the first respectable person that passed, pointing to the address and making a low bow, as he was aware of the importance attached by foreigners to the outward forms of politeness. A little expressive pantomime on the part of the person addressed enabled Horman to proceed some distance, when he would ask another, and so on, till at last he stood before the hotel.

He remained motionless for a few moments until he could summon courage to enter; then he walked up the steps and said to the first waiter he could see—

"Le Shevaliere de Merton?"

"Il n'est plus ici, m'sieu, il est parti depuis huit-jours."

"What?" said Horman, not in the least comprehending the man.

Surmising that he was English, the waiter called out for "Antoine," who immediately arrived on the scene, and after a preliminary explanation with his fellow-waiter, Antoine said—

"No 'ere; gone away eight days ago, sare."

Poor old Horman was completely prostrated by this intelligence; he had never contemplated the possibility of his master's departure; at any rate there was the hope left that he had given the people at the hotel information of where he was going. Acting on this thought he said to Antoine—

"Did he leave any address? Do you know where he has gone?"

"No, sare, not know at all; leave no address vatevare."

This blow fell with crushing weight upon the faithful old man, unprepared as he was for it; it was truly terrible. At the very moment when he expected to hear the loved voice of his young master, and receive the hearty grasp of the hand which Captain Merton always accorded to Old Fidelity, he was wandering through the streets of a strange city in a foreign country, and with a heart full of the most poignant grief. His master lost at the very outset, and not a clue to direct him in his search.

(To be continued.)

(Commenced in number 372 of the "LONDON HERALD.")

NIGHT AND MORNING.

BLACK with tempest the day recedes,
And the stern night stalks o'er the quaking earth;
Sadly a woman in widow's weeds,
Lies to the breakers' and winds' mad mirth.

"Oh," she moans, "why so hard my lot?"
Tenderly kissing her slumbering boy,
"Eight long years I have wearily wrought,
Thou my sole comfort, my only joy,

"In these years," and she weeps and weeps.
"Oh, sorrow's cup I have drained to the lees,
Waiting in vain for the husband who sleeps
Under the far-away Indian seas."

Breaks the morn with a rosy smile,
And the husband mourned for eight woful years,
Freed from a wreck on a lonely isle,
Kisses his wife through her happy tears.

Thus fall oft when Grief's dismal night
Wraps the sad soul in its darkness most blind.
Soon shall Joy come with celestial light;
God's ways are ever so strange and kind.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark returned from their visit to the Swedish Court in time to join the Danish Royal Family party at Christmas. It is understood, however, that their royal highnesses greatly enjoyed their stay at Stockholm and in the neighbourhood of that city, and there is some expectation, if the state of public affairs will then admit of it, that the King of Sweden will, with a numerous suite, be the guest of the Prince of Wales at Abergeldie in August next, that his Majesty may have some idea of what grouse-shooting is on the Scottish moors at that season.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated the 7th inst., states that ever since the Court left the Palace of Fredensborg and came to that city, dinners, evening parties, and balls have been in continued succession in the "order of the night," and discussions of the occurrences that have taken place at these have been the engrossing topic of conversation during the day; so that nothing has been heard but descriptions of the varieties of splendid dresses and of magnificence of all kinds. The lead in these entertainments was nominally taken, on the 4th inst., by Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, the British minister at this Court, but really by the Prince of Wales, who, with the Princess of Wales, arrived at the Minister's residence at an early hour to receive the King and Queen, shortly after whose arrival the ball began. With few exceptions, all the resident nobility were present or invited, and the assembly was most brilliant. The King led off the dancing with the Princess of Wales, and the Prince followed with the Countess of Morton. The King and Queen left at half-past one, but the Prince and Princess of Wales remained until half-past two; dancing, however, being kept up until a still later hour. On the next night, the 5th, a grand ball was given by the King and Queen at the Royal Christiansborg Palace, to which more than 1200 persons were invited. The magnificent dresses of the ladies, and the splendid uniforms of most of the gentlemen, afforded a sight which for brilliancy there is seldom a chance of enjoying in Copenhagen. The spacious halls were opened at nine o'clock, and at nearly ten the Court arrived, and proceeded at once to the beautiful state apartments, when dancing commenced. In the first quadrille the King and Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, the Countess Frijsenborg, Prince John, the Countess of Danneberg, Count Sponebeck, the Baroness Mohrenheim (wife of the Russian Minister), and many others took part. Dancing was kept up until twelve o'clock, when supper was announced, the King and other members of the royal family not leaving until nearly three o'clock. The Princess of Wales wore a beautiful dress of green silk with a profusion of diamonds, and her royal highness looked most charming, having on her arrival in the state apartments been received with a universal buzz of admiration. It was most gratifying to all to see her royal highness join so frequently in the dance, which she seemed greatly to enjoy. The Prince, who wore the uniform of colonel of the Rifle Brigade, likewise joined often in the dance, and was most affable to all. Then on the Wednesday there was a grand festival in honour of the Prince at the hall of the Freemasons, which is indeed a palace. His royal highness, in replying to the toast of his health, took occasion to say that, "after England, Denmark enjoyed the greatest share of his affection and love;" a declaration that was received with the most enthusiastic cheering.

THE HAIR.

A contemporary thus notices this interesting subject:—"The hair of the Caprian peasant woman is among the finest in the world. It is dark, lustrous, and heavy, massively rippled in thick furrows over low classic brows, the exact reality of what we see in antique Grecian and Roman statues. They wear it plaited in two long plaits, and these hang halfway to their heels when let down. They generally wear the plaits coiled up and shot through with a long, carved silver bodkin. The bodkin, about as large as a small dagger, terminates at the hilt in an open hand, if the wearer be unmarried; and if a married woman, you may know it by the hand at the hilt being closed.

Greek women of old times cannot have had very profuse hair; for in genuine Greek heads of long antiquity the knot behind is very moderate, but so charmingly adjusted that more modern Venuses, with heads bowed down as if by immense haymows, rather shock us after looking at the classic contours and classically arranged and well-proportioned hair of a Greek model.

Spanish hair, especially that of the women, has a great deal of character. It is sombre, heavy with actual weight, straight, and long; of a burnished rather than a lustrous blackness, and not very fine. American hair is not inclined to be of any prevailing hue so far, and America is the only nation in which there is not some prevailing national hue of the hair. This is to be ascribed to the amalgamation of all the different nationalities which is constantly going on in that country. But the predominating tint of American hair, acted on by climate, and the modifications which take place in a few generations' time, is brown—chestnut brown, and all the shades that are nearest to chestnut; a little lighter or a little darker, as the case may be, which proves that in national characteristics the Americans are quite distinct from any other nation. The nations of Southern Europe have darker hair, and those of Northern Europe lighter hair than Americans. The Russians, and all races in that latitude, are fair haired, while the Tartars and the Asiatic races have hair like that of the Aborigines of America.

In fact, it seems that wild, wandering tribes and races (the African alone excepted), in all countries and climes, are distinguished by long, stiff, straight, black hair—such as never is seen on a civilised head. The hair of tropical peoples and nations in southern latitudes is always most abundant. This is to be accounted for by their manner of life. Going about much with the head bare, and living mostly in the open air, conduce more than anything else to the growth and health of the hair.

THE PEABODY FUND.

EVERYTHING connected with this charity interests the public. The following deserves attention:—

Sir, Mr. H. G. Somerby, secretary to the trustees of the Peabody fund, has supplied a list of trades, callings, &c., of the inhabitants residing in the various blocks of buildings erected in various parts of London, and the amount of wages earned by each

inhabitant—very few earning above 20s. per week, and the lowest wages obtained being 9s. per week. Very few of the last class named, except needlewomen and charwomen, reside in these buildings. At Shadwell there are a few dock labourers, and this class is very few indeed; for if a dock labourer was to apply for lodgings with a wife and family he would be questioned as to his earnings, and if it came anything short of £1 per week some excuse would be found to keep him out. For instance, he would be told he must bring a recommendation from his employers, and always keep one week's rent paid up in advance. Very few can do this; the consequence is they are kept out of the building to make room for a better class of workpeople. He likewise furnishes you with a list of the prices charged for each apartment; being for a single room, 2s. 6d.; for two rooms, 4s.; and for three rooms, 5s. There is a little alteration wanted here, which I will correct.

There are four blocks of buildings here, each block contains five flats, a flat contains five apartments of two rooms each, 3s. 9d. per week; one single room, 2s. 6d.; and two apartments of three rooms at 5s. per week. B C and D flats contain rooms of the same class, B flat being the top of the building, and on account of the nuisance from the noise in the laundry they considerably take off 3d. per week from each apartment.

Each block brings in a rental of £9 2s. 9d. per week. This, multiplied by four, gives £36 11s. per week for the year—a total of £1,900 12s. The cost for gas, water, rates, &c., I cannot inform you about. The superintendent's wages are 25s. per week with rooms; two porters at 12s. per week, with rooms (these rooms are not charged, each block having three more rooms over the complement accounted for). Superintendent's wages per year, £65; porters, £62 8s.; total, £127 8s. Deduct this from the £1,900 12s. received, and a balance of £1,773 4s. is left.

I will leave you to judge if it is not a money-making affair. For instance, the money they pay the two porters, who have to be in attendance from six in the morning to eleven o'clock at night, whitewash and cleanse the places out—for they employ no one else—the men having been soldiers, and receiving pensions, or they could not live on this beggarly allowance, which is a disgrace for the Peabody fund to pay to a soldier who has fought for his country.

Mr. Somerby classes these buildings with Miss Burdett Coutts's. These buildings are not fit to be classed with our soldiers' barracks, especially the married men's quarters. He also states that every room is provided with cupboards for coats, &c.; but he doesn't let you know the size of the rooms, and where the tenants keep their saucepans, &c. If you have one room, it is 12 feet 6 inches by 9 feet; if you have two, one is 12 feet 6 inches by 9 feet, and the other is 12 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 3 inches; the three rooms are two of the larger and one of the smaller. I know instances where persons with families have only two rooms, and are forced to keep the cooking utensils in a box under the bed.

There is likewise gas in the passage, washing-rooms, baths, &c., for the use of the tenants, but how long for? Up to eleven p.m. After that you have to find your way about which way you can in the dark, for it is impossible to carry a lighted candle, for the place is so open the wind would blow it out. What is wanted in this locality is sufficient rooms for a working man having a family so that he can be able to bring them up decent; suppose in family there are father, mother, two sons, and two daughters, he will want three rooms. Well, three rooms in Peabody's buildings, at the most ought not to be more than 4s. per week; two rooms, 3s.; one room for 1s. 9d.; and the walls plastered, and not the bare bricks the same as now; and the tenants to have the key of the bath-room when they require it, and not to be monopolised by a select few. Likewise, Englishmen and Englishwomen do not like to be under the surveillance of pensioned policemen or female servants from sailors' boarding-houses, but some one above themselves, so that if sickness overtakes them their superiors might be able to talk to them and give them advice. It has also been stated that the Peabody authorities are very lenient as regards the rent of deserving people, and if they have hitherto paid their rents they will allow them to go five or six weeks in arrears. This is not true, for there is a poor woman living on the top flat in the north block, whose husband was a sailor, but died within the last few months in a hospital in China, the poor woman only knew it a few days before Christmas. Subsequently it came to the ears of the superintendent, who gave her a notice to quit on the following Monday, she only owing two weeks' rent, and having a child about two years old very bad with the measles. Trusting, sir, that you will give this publicity in your valuable paper, I remain, yours truly,

A TENANT IN THE EAST BLOCK.

CASTEL SOLFERNELS.

ON one of the romantic heights of the Tyrol, in Northern Italy, is situated the ruins of the Castel-Solfernels, of which we give an illustration on page 904. It was formerly the residence of one of those redoubtable personages—half knights, half bandit—who made such strong holds as these their residence. Here they had a full view of all the passes surrounding their castles, and would like eagles swoop down on travellers and merchants journeying from city to city, and having to make their way through and over the mountain passes. It was not alone a toll that they then demanded, but too often wholesale plunder. From the situation of Castel-Solfernels, it may readily be imagined how difficult it was to destroy these bandit or knightly strongholds.

CAPTAIN the Hon. John S. Spencer and Captain G. H. Richards have been appointed naval aides-de-camp to the Queen, in the place of Captain W. H. Mends, C.B., and Captain Geoffrey T. B. Hornby, promoted to flag rank.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simple articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition, and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame." [ADVZ.]

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

NOTICE.—All Communications under the above heading must be forwarded to the Dramatic Editor, St. Andrew's Hall, Doctors' Commons.

SADLER'S WELLS.

A NEW and original (and we have no reason to doubt it) "Comedietta," by Mr. Harry Lemon, entitled "Gertrude's Money Box," was produced at the above theatre we understand for the first time last week. We are sorry that we cannot speak well of the piece, it being entirely devoid of the slightest incident or any resemblance to plot. Why in the name of goodness Gertrude (Miss Maude Dudley), should give way to such extraordinary and uncalled for temper as deliberately to destroy the painting (we suppose resembling her), because it did not exactly come up to that young lady's idea as a portrait of herself, we are at a loss to imagine. Mr. Lemon must thank Mr. Loomie who did all the acting and makes the very best of a singular art. Gertrude (Miss Maude Dudley) did her best, as did also Mrs. Warder (Mrs. Howe), though a small part. Fred Barton (Mr. H. Perry) is rather too Richardsonian in his style; the other characters were fair, but what can actors do with a bad piece? We trust that when Mr. Lemon attempts another Comedietta he will endeavour to make some plot, let it be ever so small. We are glad to find that Miss Hazlewood has withdrawn the above from the boards of her theatre.

THE HOLBORN.

Mr. H. T. Craven's play of "Miriam's Crime" has been substituted for "St. Mary's Eve." The piece is very carefully placed upon the stage, and is likely to prove an attraction for some nights to come. Mr. George Honey resumes his original character of Biles, and acts with his usual ability. It is simply a burlesque of a drunken attorney's clerk, as far removed from anything to be met with in real life as his amusing performance of "Turkey the Terrible" in the extravaganzas that follows. The coarse and brutal Scumley is played by Mr. Parselle to perfection, and may be taken as a remarkable proof of this accomplished actor's versatility. So completely does he identify himself with the character, and so admirably are his voice and appearance disguised, that recognition is only possible after a reference to the programme. Mr. W. Howard is only just passable in the character of Hufkin. We much wish Mr. Howard would alter his style of acting. The way in which he announced the death of Mrs. Wilson, much reminded us of a muffled man or a town crier. Bernard Reynolds is very creditably performed by Mr. E. Price, and an Irish servant, named Daniel, is creditably played by Mr. P. Drew. As Miriam West, that charming and fascinating actress Miss Lydia Foote most successfully struggles to reconcile the incongruities of a very badly-drawn character, and Miss Larkin as Mrs. Baby very cleverly portrays the vulgar lodging-house keeper. Mr. Brough's extravaganzas still runs merrily, aided as it is by the pleasing acting of Miss Fanny Josephs and the irresistible drollery of Mr. Honey.

We are informed that Mr. Alexander Henderson has married Miss Lydia Thompson in New York.

MR. YATES' "Tame Cats" produced at the Prince of Wales, returned only £30 to the author. We are surprised that it returned more than thirty pence.

The world of art will learn with regret of the sudden death of M. Paul Huet, the well-known landscape painter. He was struck with apoplexy on Saturday while at work before his easel on a work destined for the forthcoming exhibition.

GAIRTY THEATRE.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by her Royal Highness Princess Teck, honoured the performances with their presence on Tuesday evening last.

THREE new works by Mr. Watts Phillips are now in preparation at various London theatres—"Malborough," an original drama, in which Mr. Webster will play the leading part, written expressly for him, at the Adelphi, and new plays to be forthwith presented at the Queen's and Holborn theatres.

The Vienna journals state that at a masked ball recently held at the Colyseum of that city, two masks, representing Counts de Bismarck and de Beust, promenaded arm in arm through the rooms. The spectacle caused such loud manifestations that the police intervened, and ungraciously invited the two pseudo-ministers to a night's lodging in the lock-up.

MRS. SCOTT SIDDONS has made an unfavourable debut at Philadelphia. Her agent advertised for fifty people at six dollars a head for a certain purpose not named. An immense number of applicants came, when the announcement was made that they were wanted to purchase tickets for the best seats. The house caused much indignation, from the effects of which Mrs. Scott Siddons suffered.

LAST week shortly after the closing of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Glasgow, it was found to be on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, and terminated in the total destruction of the building. The theatre is situated on the north-western (in Cowcaddene) side of Glasgow, and has been built within the last 18 months.

THE rumour that the two operatic establishments in London are to be united next season obtains general credence. It is now stated that Covent Garden Theatre will be opened every night, the two companies being incorporated, and the conductor's stick being alternately held by Mr. Costa and Signor Ardit. Her Majesty's Theatre is, they say, to remain empty for the present.

CANTERBURY HALL, in Washington, a theatre extensively patronised by Congressmen, where French opera has lately been one of the attractions, was closed by the police, and the dramatic company taken before the magistrate. The process under which the suppression was made describes French opera generally, and the "Cancon" especially, as "lewd, lascivious, indecent, and obscene."

THE Emperor and Empress went the other night to the Porte St. Martin to see the *Dame de Monsereau*. The Prefect of Police was also present; but neither he nor his Imperial master expected to be the object of a very telling *apropos*. In one of the scenes, a courtier rallies King Henri on the manner in which his police keeps him *au courant* of affairs: "Tu as une belle police, Henriquet; je t'en fais mon compliment!" The Emperor smiled, and glanced at M. Pietri, who was in an adjoining box. The poor prefect, however, was doubtful whether to smile or frown, but managed to make some sort of recognition of the *mot*. The public were highly amused, and gave vent to their feelings in a long "Ohi!"

THE *Cork Constitution* reports an extraordinary scene in the theatre on Friday night. In the prefatory verses of the pantomime an allusion was made to "the famous Trojan, Mrs. Scannel," who was ridiculed for her performance in the Court House during the election, especially for having shouted, "Liberty for ever! Down with the Tories!" The Mayor, who was present, was struck with admiration, and standing up cried out, "Hear, hear; that's right. Down with the Tories! down with the Orangemen, I say!" This unexpected outburst of magisterial impartiality and dignity did great commotion in the house,

and there arose a very general chorus of hisses, mingled with shouts of "Turn him out!" His worship observed a young gentleman in an adjoining box joining in the cry, and tried to get near him, with the intention, as it was supposed, of inflicting personal chastisement upon him, but was restrained by the box-keeper. After some little time he again sprang up and exclaimed, "I will not be quiet. Up with Gladstone and out with the Tories! Down with the Orangemen, again I say—down with them!" Having given full vent to his feelings, he settled down in uncomfortable quiet, and was the observed of all observers for the rest of the evening.

"I WANT MY ELIZA."

A SERIO-COMIC piece of business took place to other evening. A young lady "slip't out" on pretext of purchasing—not a bonnet, though without that prodigious feminine head-gear, but—a herring. This was Eliza—my Eliza. Artful little minx! it wasn't a herring, not even a "soldier" she was bent on, but a husband, "which his name was" Mr. William Ford of Brandon-road, Islington. This constant swain was, according to the account, "in due attendance, with proper apparel for his future—his paulo-post-future bride," and incontinently conveyed her to the nearest church. But as the sequel showed, whom God had there joined, man—and woman too—did wish to sunder, not only wished but did it; to wit, the young lady's pa and her ma and eke myrmidons vile in the garb of navvies.

The happy couple having paid a visit to the British Museum, had, with many friends, assembled in celebration of the auspicious (?) event at Pleasant Grove, of all places, the house of an acquaintance, and were doubtless as happy as humanity half fuddled with wine and quite intoxicated with love can be. But there is many a slip, &c.—the proverb is musty. Neither, according to Solon (*vide* Herodotus) neither can any man be pronounced happy before—the bye that instance isn't quite apposite. It wanted but ten minutes to twelve o'clock, when suddenly mamma made her unwished appearance, and in a most uncivil and unlady-like manner, seizing the lamp and leaving the company in darkness, gave chase to the bride—who had skeddaddled from the maternal blessing—with the words, "I want my Eliza." But if mamma's manner was uncivil to the general company, it was most unmammatel to the daughter of her bosom—a married woman too. "Come home, you cat," were the words she uttered; and, by way of securing a response, she firmly wound her motherly hands in the tresses of her child—in coarser words she "seized her by the hair of her head." This wasn't all, for at the particular crisis the papa—name o' Ritson—attended by about twenty navvies, put in an appearance, and after abusing the husband in language which was neither Parliamentary nor convivial, walked her off and has detained her ever since. *Hinc ille lachrymæ*. Hence this summons on the part of the husband. Poor fellow—a cruel case his! "The applicant thought it very hard that his wife should be forced from him by navvies on his wedding night." It is hard—very. "One of those things that every fellow can understand," and sympathise with. At the last moment too. Flesh and blood could not stand such a cruel outrage, and so he summoned his pa and ma before the Beak. Moral: Young ladies think twice ere you venture out without your bonnets to purchase even—a herring.—*Free Lance*.

THE Marchioness of Carmarthen, accompanied by the Royal children of the Prince and Princess of Wales—namely, Prince Albert Victor, Prince George, and Princess Louise, have arrived at Marlborough House.

Prince George of Meiningen has given a singular Christmas present to the poor on his estate. He ordered two horses in his stable to be killed and cut up in joints, which were snapped up in a twinkling by the hungry peasantry.

ENGLISH PRISONERS IN PARAGUAY.—The Earl of Clarendon has received a despatch from her Majesty's minister at Buenos Ayres, under date of the 21st of November, reporting that, as far as can be ascertained, there are two British subjects in prison in Paraguay, named Alonso Taylor and F. G. Masterman, who, it is believed, are suspected of complicity in an extensive conspiracy. Mr. Stuart had also been informed that four others, named W. Newton, W. Eden, G. Miles, and G. Higginbotham, who were in Government employ, have been dismissed from it, and that the three former of them are now at San Lorenzo, and the latter at Paraguari. Mr. Stuart further reports that the commander of her Majesty's ship *Beacon* has received from President Lopez himself a positive assurance that every British subject in Paraguay shall receive the best possible treatment.—Foreign-office January 12.

HOW WE MANAGE OUR CHARITIES.—A warm dispute is going on concerning the management of Dulwich College. The governors propose to increase the capitation fees of the scholars; and this is strongly objected to by the parishes for whose benefit the foundation was primarily designed. The controversy has led to the production of some curious facts with reference to the administration of the funds. Alderman and Sheriff Hutton stated at the late meeting that a "suspense account" had been created by the governors in 1863, and that since that time £10,225 had been "diverted" from the true objects of the institution. What has become of the money? It seems to have been partly spent in "college improvements." The masters cannot be considered overpaid, for besides the evidence contained in the Charity Commissioners' report, Alderman Hutton tells us that the head-master has been spending £600 a-year out of his own pocket, "to stimulate the boys." The well-known picture gallery is so managed that in nine years the receipts were £5,189, and the disbursements £5,161. In the same period of time the working expenses of the college were £39,030 "to produce a net income of £39,181." Under these circumstances we cannot be surprised that the governors should be accused at the meeting lately held of grossly neglecting their trust. The endowment might be made the means of doing a vast deal of good, whereas, as at present administered (it seems to be) almost completely thrown away.

A TIME-SAVER AND TEMPER-SAVER.—"My wife was delighted," said her Wheeler and Wilson was soon disposed of. The time "and temper saved by the change are worth saving. Nothing would induce her now to part with the Wilcox and Gibbs. 'Our machine has been the means of introducing eight others in 'four months.'—James H. Milligan, George-street, Danedin New Zealand, Nov. 4, 1868.

Those who have experienced the worthlessness of cheap hand machines and the troublesomeness of two-thread machines are continually exchanging for The Silent Sewing Machine, the only really practicable one for family use. Daily testimony is received of its exceeding usefulness and of perfect satisfaction with its work. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 135 Regent-street, and 160 Chesapeake, London.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE case of John Day v. Admiral Rous has been settled, General Peel, it is rumoured, having acted as mediator in the affair.

FOR the Derby of 1870, Mr. Merry's Sunlight was once made the medium of an important investment, 5,000 to 100 being taken about him.

ABINGDON STEEPLECHASES.—We learn that a steeplechase meeting is in contemplation, to be held at the end of March or the beginning of April, in the neighbourhood of Abingdon.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—The Rawcliffe Stakes of 10 sovs each, h. ft. with 50 added by the proprietors of the Rawcliffe Stud Farm, is re-opened, to close on the first Tuesday in February.

CARMARTHEN STEEPLECHASES.—The acceptances for the Open Steeplechase at Carmarthen are to be made to-morrow (Tuesday). Roodeer was struck out of this stake as soon as the weights appeared.

BIRMINGHAM STEEPLECHASES.—The Hunt Cup, the Sutton Handicap Plate, and the Licensed Victuallers Plate, close this day to Messrs. Weatherby, or to Mr. J. Sheldon, of Birmingham.

THE aquatic season on the Tyne was commenced by an open boat-race between William Hornsby, of Gateshead, and George Carr, of Dent's Hole, and resulted, after a severe struggle, in Hornsby winning by about thirty yards.

THE PAIR-OARED CHAMPIONSHIP.—On Sunday morning a large number of persons witnessed Matthew Scott and Andrew Thompson, and James Taylor and James Renforth, who are engaged in a pair-oared match for £100 and the championship, take their exercise on the Tyne. Immediately on commencing training Thompson and Scott went very unsteadily, but they have now got into each other's stroke, and will undoubtedly take a lot of beating. Renforth and Taylor, it is admitted on all hands, go with great speed and uniformity, but up to the present they are not so much anced as their opponents, who have slightly the call in the belling. Both crews took "breathings" from the boat-houses to coxswain Bridge and back again.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.—The statement that there will be no race between Oxford and Cambridge this year receives no credit at Oxford. The Oxford crew went out on Monday for the first time, and rowed to Illey and back twice, Mr. Willan taking the rudder lines and coaching. The water being still over the towing-path, coaching from the bank was impossible. The following were the positions of the men:—1. Woodhouse, University; 2. Lewis, University; 3. F. Payne, St. John's; 4. C. Awdry, New College; 5. Baker, Queen's; 6. R. Tabourdin, St. John's; 7. L. E. Benson, St. John's; 8. S. D. Darbishire, Balliol; coxswain, F. Willan, Exeter. Mr. J. C. Timm, of University College, the President of O. U. B. C., has lost no time in having the crew out for practice, as, through Easter falling so very early, there is little time to be lost.

DEATH TO THE RABBITS.—The *Daily Telegraph* admits that sport is a very pleasant thing, but it deems human food and human rights decidedly more important. The time has come when the Game Bill, over which Lord Palmerston's House passed one sleepy evening at Sir Baldwin Leighton's demand, should be summarily repealed. Above all, the rabbits must be handed over to the farmer whom they despoil. If anybody could have pleaded successfully for the cone, it would have been Lord Granville, who confesses that he owes so much fun to their obliging fertility, and whose persuasive speech would almost reconcile farmers to rhinoceroses in Shropshire. "Death to rabbits!" must be the cry; or else the woodlands and covers must be taxed, even until the landlords grow equitable.

RACING REFORM.—The *Morning Post* is glad to think that the proposals about to be made to the Jockey Club by Sir Joseph Hawley are likely to have the support and sympathy of all genuine lovers of horses and legitimate sport. The Jockey Club will probably be found favourable to the proposed change, and be inclined, if they can judiciously do so, to make it. The "Plungers" are not represented in this body, but the good old school is by gentlemen who know what a racehorse should be, and what legitimate sport is. A reaction has evidently supervened on the abnormal and feverish excitement of racing as conducted during the last few years; and it may confidently be expected that a more creditable and stable state of affairs will result—a state of affairs which will commend itself to all true lovers of the turf.

A GIANT'S SKELETON.—A Michigan paper reports the discovery of a gigantic human skeleton in a rock near the Sank Rapids. It says:—"The head is massive, measures 3½ in. in circumference, low in the *os frontis* and very flat on top. From the crown of the head to the sole of the foot the length is 10 ft. 9½ in. The measure round the chest is 59½ in. This giant must have weighed at least 900 lb. when covered with a reasonable amount of flesh. The petrified remains, and there is nothing left but the naked bones, now weigh 304½ lb. The thumb and fingers of the left hand and the left foot from the ankle to the toes are gone, but all the other parts are perfect."

A VORACIOUS MAN-EATER.—The following extract from a letter from an engineer at Chintaganta, about sixty miles beyond Cuddapah, on the road to Nundyal, merits the attention of Shikarries:—"We are much annoyed by a man-eater, about eleven miles off under the hills, and the effect has been to raise the price of bamboos, charcoal, and wood. I happened to be yesterday in the village where it committed its last depredation. I found a force 100 strong, composed of the young men of the adjoining villages—they assemble every morning at about 9 a.m., and march with tom-toms ahead and astern, armed with spears and matchlocks, into the jungle near the village, carrying food to men who are posted in trees near each place where anyone has been killed. As may be expected, since they took these precautions they have seen nothing of him, as he has quickly gone to another village. They told me that the tiger has killed more, than 200 people; a great many close to the village."—*Madras Times*, Dec. 2.

WE understand that the lowering of the musical pitch in England is shortly about to assume a practical form. The letter of Mr. Sims Reeves, addressed to the *Athenæum*, in which he positively refuses to sing at the Sacred Harmonic Society whilst the present high pitch is maintained, has decided the matter; and as most of the competent musicians of the country are, to our knowledge, ranged on his side, there can be little doubt that, whatever may be the difficulties to be overcome, the change must be made. During the ensuing season a series of six concerts will be given, at St. James' Hall, in which the standard French pitch will be adopted. These concerts will consist exclusively of sacred music (and mostly of Oratorios), and Mr. Sims Reeves has pledged himself to sing at each performance. Amongst the works to be given, Handel's "Jephtha" will be one of the most interesting; not only on account of its being almost a novelty to a London audience, but because the tenor part is so peculiarly fitted to the grandeur and power of Mr. Reeves's style and voice. There will be a carefully chosen band, of between fifty and sixty performers; and the chorus will consist of Mr. Joseph Barnby's choir. We have always been of opinion that a certain coarseness of effect observable in most of our Oratorio performances in the metropolis, is inseparable from the prevailing notion that quantity rather than quality should be put forth as the real attraction; and we look forward, therefore, with the utmost interest to a series of concerts in which delicacy and refinement, both with the choir and orchestra, may be shown to be compatible with energy, precision, and true musical power.—*Musical Times*.

MR. VILLIERS AND MR. GOSCHEN.

A CONTEMPORARY observes:—The great parties are notoriously bowless. Servants are used through their heyday; petted while their popularity sheds lustre on colleagues; and then, when the question which gave them renown is disposed of, they are thrust behind the luminaries of a later day. The case of Mr. Villiers is one which it would be ungrateful in the toiling millions of this country to pass over without expressions of regret. He is the tried and right-trusty cham-

honourable gentleman who now presides over the difficulties of Gwydyr-house. Lord Palmerston led Englishmen to expect great things from Mr. Goschen; and the president of the Poor-law Board has suffered by premature adulation. He has disappointed the public just as Mont Blanc disappoints the tourist, at first. Placed in a difficult post, at a moment of extraordinary difficulties, with Tory blunders to repair, and ancient abuses to reform, under the impatient eye of distress which will not brook delays, Mr. Goschen has now ample

THE SMUGGLER'S CAVE.

Our illustration of this subject is from an original painting, and is a very excellent conception of the smuggler's cave of the olden time on our coasts. The coast guard and excise have long since put an end to all romance connected with these once famous caves.

THE Great Eastern railway company have decided to decline the carriage of all dangerous oils, such as petroleum.



THE SMUGGLER'S CAVE.

pion of their rights. He has served them long and faithfully; and when the administration of the poor-laws was in his hands, it might be said that the poor had a real friend at court. Party has been unkind to Mr. Villiers (is there any thing half so ungrateful as a back-bone Whig?); but we feel assured that his faith will remain entire in the honesty of the million, and that he will not cease to serve them because he has been left out in the cold.

If anything could obliterate the popular regret at seeing Mr. Villiers put aside, it would be the appointment of a politician as vigorous, independent, and clear-minded as the right

scope for the display of the political wisdom with which those who know him best most confidently credit him. He is in the presence of a host of loud-tongued experimentalists on the poor; of social doctors who have plans for the extinction of pauperism in their pockets; and of ratepayers who are wincing under the operation of the rate collector. The *Daily News* dilates on the minister's difficulties with authoritative solemnity.

DURING the week before last 78 wrecks were reported, making for the present year 88.

The *Nationalist* journal, the *Irishman*, objects to a phrase used by Cardinal Cullen, who called Ireland "a Catholic country." It is "objectionable, because alienating in its effect on some million of gentlemen." The *Irishman* would prefer to call it "an Irish country."

THE *Dublin Nation* of to-day expresses its belief that the letters of Cardinal Cullen, Archbishop Leahy, and Bishops Keane and O'Hea are very timely, and give expression to the "doubt and suspicion that mingle with the hopes of equitable legislation on Irish affairs that have been excited in the popular mind." "The people are far from placing a friendly and hearty reliance," it adds, "on the promises of English statesmen in or out of office."

THE FLOODS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

In consequence of the immense falls of rain in different parts of the country, whole districts have been completely inundated. In Lincolnshire, especially, the floods have caused great destruction of property. Farms and cottages have had to be abandoned, and many homesteads now present the dreary aspect shown in our illustration on the present page.

ENGLAND'S PRESTIGE.

An evening contemporary very recently contained an able article on imperial dangers and duties, highly germane to the circumstances and tone of English opinion at the present moment. Our contemporary indicated distinctly and forcibly the nature of the position which England has hitherto held in the world, the interests which depend on her holding it, and the conditions on which its maintenance rests. It is very well that attention should be called to these things, and that the facts and principles affecting our international rank and power should be as definitely and vigorously stated as may be; because the great danger of the existing generation is that we should drift into a policy of whose ultimate consequences we have no clear conception, or should find ourselves constantly vacillating between two opposite and incompatible lines of action, incurring all the expense of one and all the disgrace of the other, without reaping the advantages of

confine ourselves to trade and manufactures, to let the strong rob the weak and fight with each other, and to trust our own safety to the indisposition of other powers to meddle with a nation so inoffensive and so abject. This theory, it will be observed, involves an utter denial of national duty and international obligation. We have said that England halts between the two theories, or tries to adopt both at once. But in truth the Quaker theory is never really accepted by any considerable body of Englishmen.

THE AGE OF GREAT CITIES.

The current report of the Registrar-General contains some valuable information relating to the populations of the various places which furnish weekly returns of mortality. It is estimated that in the middle of the present year there will be 3,170,754 persons living in London—not London properly so called, but the area which is bounded on the north by Hampstead, on the south by Sydenham, on the east by Bow, and on the west by Hammersmith, comprising 77,997 acres in all, or about 122 square miles. In 1801 the official returns gave 958,863 inhabitants; in 1811 the total had become 1,138,815; in 1821 1,378,947; 1831 gave 1,654,994; 1841 followed with 1,948,369; 1851 showed 2,362 and 236; the last census gave 2,803,989, and now it is estimated that there are 3,170,754 people living in what is properly termed London. The growth

Liverpool, 90·7. The population of all these towns put together does not reach that of London by 752,622. It is to be expected, therefore, that London contributes the greatest number of births and deaths towards the various weekly totals. Thus, in the present weekly report it appears that there were 4·151 births registered in the 11 large English towns in the past week, towards which London has 2,400, leaving 1,742 for the remaining towns. Again the weekly bill shows that there were 2,796 deaths recorded in the same English towns, and here London claims 1,501, against 1,295 in the other ten towns. It appears from the various reports that have been issued that there have been 115,744 births registered in London in the fifty-three weeks ending January 2nd last. There have also been 74,908 deaths recorded in the same period of time, so that there have been 312 births in London for every day in the past year as well as 302 deaths.

ROW IN A RITUALIST CHURCH.—The rector of Morpeth—a brother of Lord Grey—was somewhat roughly interrupted on Sunday while acting up to the spirit of one of the resolutions of the London meeting of ritualists. The hon. and rev. gentleman spoke of the judgment of the p. v. council as an "unrighteous judgment," and avowed his intention of preaching the doctrine of the real presence "more strongly than ever." Upon this there was a cry of "Treason, treason," and several persons left the church.



THE FLOODS IN LINCOLNSHIRE.

either, simply for want of a clear understanding of our own intentions, and of the extent of the sacrifices which they may require. Two diametrically opposite theories of national policy and duty prevail among English politicians, each strongly and decidedly held by its own advocates, while the mass of the nation either hangs undecided between the two, or fancies that it can accept both at once. The chivalric or patriotic theory holds that England is, and ought to remain, a great power with a great empire; that as a great power she has imposed upon her certain grave and unavoidable international duties—as, for instance, that of supporting in all cases, and initiating in certain special cases, resistance to wrongful and lawless aggression by the strong upon the weak, and coercion of open offenders against the peace and public law of Europe; that as the head of a great empire she is bound to hold, to rule, and to defend all possessions which form integral parts or essential bulwarks of that empire, and that while she should effect these purposes as cheaply as possible, she must never allow the question of cost to come into comparison with that of sufficient and effective preparation. The commercial or Quaker theory holds that greatness is a delusion and a snare; that we shall be happier and richer as a second or third-rate state, disencumbered of empire and responsibility, of powers and obligations, which it will cost money to exercise and to fulfil, and that our true policy is to

of some other large towns has also been remarkable: thus, in 1851 there were 137,328 persons living in Bristol; 1861 gave 154,093, and now it is calculated there are 169,423. Birmingham had 232,841 inhabitants in 1851; in 1861 there were 296,076, and now the total is supposed to reach 360,846. The population of Liverpool in 1851 was 375,955; in 1861 it was 443,938, and now the Registrar General calculates there are 509,052 inhabitants. Manchester had 303,382 souls in 1851, 338,722 in 1861, and now it is stated there are 370,892. Salford reached 85,108 in 1851, 102,449 in 1861, and now the total is 119,350. Sheffield had 135,310 inhabitants in 1851, 185,172 in 1861, and now there are stated to be 239,752. Bradford reached 103,778 in 1851, 106,218 in 1861, and now there are supposed to be 138,522 persons living there. Leeds has risen from 172,270 and 207,165 to 253,110. Similarly, Hull has increased from 84,690, and 97,661, to 126,682; and Newcastle-on-Tyne from 87,784 and 109,108, to 130,503. Liverpool is by far the most densely populated place, for there there are as many as 99·7 persons living on every acre. On the other hand, Sheffield has only 10·5 persons per acre. The relative density of these large towns is shown by the following arrangement:—Sheffield has, as has been said, 10·5 persons per acre; Leeds has 11·7; Bradford has 21·0; Salford, 23·1; Newcastle, 24·5; Hull, 35·6; Bristol, 36·1; London, 40·7; Birmingham, 46·1; Manchester, 82·7; and

A MEETING.

COME, let us take hands together
As when, summers ago, we stood
In the haze of the sultry weather
In the heart of the little wood.

No! we never again shall linger,
Nor moments like those beguile,
Yielding slowly, finger to finger,
Yet tight'ning our grasp the while!

'Twas the heart's first rapture of passion,
A transport that has no name,
Predestined to swift cessation,
When the ashes should choke the flame.

There are times for loving and leaving,
There are seasons of the heart,
And parting is better than cleaving,
When 'tis harder to meet than part.

And in love there is no renewing;
Life never can know again
The bliss that gives rapture to wooing,
Yet is further from pleasure than pain.

Still let us take hands together
As we did in the hours we stood,
In the haze of the heat of the weather,
In the heart of the little wood.

W. SAWYER.

THE GARDEN:

SEASONABLE GARDENING.

It is impossible to guess how much frost we are to have, nor when it will come; but the further we advance, the more severe it is likely to be; and where we have anything that ten degrees of frost would damage protection at sunset should by no means be neglected. Some trees are budding as they ought to be a month later, and unless they are checked by moderate night frosts or cold winds, they will be forward enough to suffer when winter comes upon them—for we cannot call the weather of the last few weeks by that name, although we know it is the season. At present there is no symptom of a change, but before this reaches the eye of our readers the earth may be icebound, and the surface of the ground be covered with snow. Meanwhile, we must make the best of every dry day, and we cannot do better than hoeing and loosening the soil between all the crops—cabbage, brocoli, kale, winter spinach, Brussels sprouts—raking of the weed clean, for a heavy shower would beat the roots of them into the ground again. Dig between gooseberry and currant bushes, raspberry canes, and shrubs for frost has not half the effect on loose ground that it has when the soil is solid; and independently of the benefit in that respect the garden looks all the better for being fresh and clean. We may begin pruning if we have much to do; do it partially, not cutting quite so close as we should later. We may be on the look-out for scions for grafting, because where we can get them, we have only to put them half-way in the ground. They will keep for weeks until the stocks are in condition for the work. Amateurs should consider whether the fruit trees they possess are the best sorts they could have, because they can make the change very rapidly. No one ought to keep a secondary fruit in his garden, because he can alter it by cutting back the branches and grafting a better sort. One season's growth will actually make the new grafts bear. The vigour of the established trunk causes immense growth, and a comparatively short time will form a new head. Thus, we may change a very inferior apple to a ribstone pippin, or a blenheim orange, or any other favourite. We cut all the branches off a trumpet plum on a wall for a greenage, and the tree being vigorous, the grafts pushed a yard; and as we put a graft upon the five or six principal branches we had a good spreading head the first year. A word or two on grafting may set some of our readers trying their hand at it; but putting small twigs on large stocks is not the easiest to begin upon. Where the graft and the stock are the same size grafting is as simple as mending a broken stick; cutting each to a slope so that they fit close, and tying them firmly, and covering with prepared clay to keep the air out, and everything is done; but if the stock is larger than the graft, the barks must be made to join on one side, so that the greater portion of the slope in the stock is of no use to the graft, which must be fastened close to one side, so that the bark of the graft and that of the stock must join close; for if the barks do not meet on one side it is impossible for them to unite. But no matter how a graft is made, if the barks meet they are safe to join. Of course, the flat or cut part must be close. It may seem curious to see a small branch all on one side, but in a few years the small one spreads at the joint, and will cover all the cut part of the stock. There are many ways of grafting when there is not much difference in the size. One may be split, and the other cut like a wedge to fit in, but even if the stock is larger than the graft the graft must be made close on one side, however deficient on the other, for the deficiency is filled up with a year's growth. This grafting may be useful in roses, rhododendrons, and many other shrubs. Roses are usually budded in June and July, but when we prune them we waste a good deal of healthy wood, and when we have stocks we may graft good sorts upon them, and if the graft fails, it does not injure the stock for budding, for it grows and must be treated as if it had not been grafted. Stocks for roses may be procured and planted in rows two feet apart in the row, and the rows three feet from each other. In this damp and sloppy weather—which, by the way, may be turned to frost and snow before this is read—planting may go on as it would in the last three months. Cabbage plants, of which it is difficult to have too many, if there be any number of persons in an establishment, may be put in every spare piece of ground. A few of the earliest sort of potatoes may be planted in warm situations, such as at the foot of a south wall or fence. Just loosen the soil a little, put whole tubers in the corner and heap the soil upon them as a sort of bank, covering them about four inches. When they come up they are easily protected, and they will, under any circumstances, be a fortnight or three weeks earlier than those planted at the usual time in the open ground.

Among the trifles which we are too apt to overlook the forcing, or rather forwarding culinary herbs, may be mentioned. Mint and fennel are always wanted before their usual appearance out of doors; and these only require to be potted up carefully and housed. The greenhouse will forward them a little, the hot-house or vinery more; but if begun in time, they will push early in the common kitchen; for they are none the worse in flavour if drawn up weekly. Small salad, such as mustard, cress, and radish, can be grown in the house; but those who have common garden frames or green-houses can always have a good supply. Rhubarb and seakale may also be grown in a warm cellar or kitchen, for they grow well enough—the former with very little daylight, the latter with none. Some of our professional brethren may smile at our descending to the kitchen; they have every convenience at hand, and know but little of "gardening under difficulties;" but we have seen it all, and set many to do things they never dreamed of, for all the gardens that some of them owned were the flower-pots or boxes outside their windows in Spitalfields, Bethnal-green, and Old Ford.

Our principal enemy in pits and greenhouses is the mildew, for it is worse than green fly; it must be met with a dust of sulphur and warmth, keeping up fires to heat the house so that the damp may be let out by opening the top lights. In pits, without heat or the means of heating, we must do our best with sulphur, throwing open the lights every dry hour in the day, and closing them whenever the air is damp. When garden frames are placed on the bare ground the exhalations from the earth are always damaging, for the water that soaks into it when the plants are watered creates damp, for which reason it is better to make the bottom impervious to wet by paving or concrete, laid rather sloping, so that whatever water goes through the pots should run away. Many fancy that a good coating of ashes, or gravel, or tan, will soak up the water, without dreaming that it comes up again in vapour.

Among the plants in the houses there is plenty of amusement in picking off the dead and discoloured leaves, for, independently of their ugly appearance, the infection spreads, and a collection of geraniums neglected would very soon lose half their foliage. The fly must be destroyed as soon as it appears, by fumigation or syringing, with some of the many washes that kill. Gishurst's Compound, Fowler's Insecticide, or, if you can get neither, strong soap-suds, which, however, is not so good as either. Certain operations—such as potting off rooted cuttings or seedlings, changing pots that are full of roots for larger ones, sowing of seeds of the kinds you want to push, stirring of the surface of the soil where it has got closed, and here and there top-dressing a plant that wants help—these are all necessary duties, that force themselves upon us by the mere growth of the various subjects, and do not all press at once.

HERRINGS were again caught in large numbers on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall during the past week, and whiting was also in tolerable supply.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

A WORKMAN named John Howard, employed at the extensive brewery of Sir E. Lason and Co., at Great Yarmouth, met his death in rather a singular manner, having been suffocated in a quantity of malt.

ON Saturday a man named Edward Roche, who was employed in a brewery at Wexford, entered an empty fermenting tun, which he had neglected to wash thoroughly after the beer had been drawn off, and was suffocated by the foul gas which existed within the vessel.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION IN IRELAND.—Cork, Friday.—A farmer named Carboy, living at Grange, county Limerick, was fired at while returning home a few nights past. He escaped unhurt, but the bullet passed through his clothes. Carboy is suspected to be intriguing for a neighbour's land. No clue to assassins.

STREET BEGGARS.—During the last few days the police and Mendicity society's constables have brought to the court several batches of working men out of employ, and charged them with singing and begging in the public streets.—The constables have stated that if the men chose to disband many of them could get employment, but they preferred going about in bodies singing doleful songs about being out of work and their families starving, as by this course they collected considerable sums.—They were all sent to prison for seven days.

AN inquest was held on Monday evening at the German Hospital on the body of Augustus Korner, who was supposed to have committed suicide at the Dalston station on last Thursday week. The deceased was a commercial traveller, but had lost his situation, and this seemed to prey upon his mind. He was seen to jump off the platform on to the "six-foot," where he was knocked down by a train, and received the injuries which caused his death. It having come out in evidence that he had stated that he was only trying to cross the line before the train should come up, the jury returned an open verdict.

SENDING BAD MEAT TO THE LONDON MARKET.—In the case of Mr. Robert Phillip Dodd, a wealthy farmer of Great Ryburgh, in Norfolk, who was sentenced from the Guildhall by Mr. Alderman Finnis, to one month's imprisonment for sending bad meat to the London market for sale as human food, a petition was presented by the friends of the prisoner to the Home Secretary, and after seeing a copy of the depositions he declined interfering in the matter, and has sent a letter to Mr. Alderman Finnis notifying him the determination at which he had arrived.

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY COLLISION AT WALHAM-GREEN.—Tuesday, shortly after noon, considerable sensation was created in the neighbourhood of Walham-green, in consequence of a fearful collision of railway carriages filled with passengers. The station-master and other officials had the passengers extricated as soon as possible. Surgical aid was sent for, and promptly attended, and the injured persons were conveyed to their homes after their injuries had been seen to. Mrs. Morgan, a lady from Sheffield, who was on a visit to her friends at Clifton Villa, Camden-square, was found to have had both legs broken, besides other injuries. She was taken to St. George's Hospital. It is feared amputation must be performed as the only means to save the unfortunate lady's life.

A MAN DECAPITATED ON THE METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.—Tuesday morning the headless body of a young man named George Whittington, a platelayer, aged 18, was found on the metals at the Praed-street junction of the Metropolitan Railway. It appears that the unfortunate young man was at seven o'clock sent by his ganger to screw up some of the rails. The ganger finding he did not return to breakfast became anxious, and went in search of him. On arriving at the junction he saw the body of the deceased lying across the metals of the down lines, with the head entirely severed from the body. At the crossing one of the boots of the deceased was found, giving rise to a suspicion that the deceased in endeavouring to escape, a train had caught his foot against one of the rails. The mutilated body was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, where, in addition to the decapitation, it was found that both legs were broken. The body awaits the inquest.

In the police reports mention is made of "a house in a narrow court termed London-terrace, Commercial-road, St. George-in-the-East, where robberies and outrages have been of nightly occurrence for some time past." Two wretched women have been committed for trial on the charge of robbing a couple of sailors whom they had enticed into this den; but "as the witnesses require to go to sea, the case is likely to meet with the fate of hundreds of others from this court; the prisoners will be discharged for want of evidence." But even assuming the women to be duly convicted and punished, as long as the house in which such outrages are committed remains open, there will be no lack of other vile creatures to take their places and keep up the criminal reputation of the haunt. Who occupies this house? who owns it? and are there no means of making them responsible for the infamous doings constantly being perpetrated within its walls? And if there are no means of getting at them, is this not a defect of the law urgently requiring the attention of the Home Secretary and law officers of the Government?

HORRIBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A murder and suicide have been committed in the village of Barkington, situated about four miles from Nuneaton. The murderer is a weaver, named Thomas Charnel. He was not addicted to drinking, but is said to have been very much disliked by the people of the village, owing to his bad temper and irritable disposition. He never associated with any one, and his manner at times was thought to be somewhat strange. On Saturday night Charnel and his wife were at home together. Between 7 and 8 o'clock the latter undressed the children and took them upstairs to bed. On her coming downstairs again Charnel asked her if the children were in bed. She replied in the affirmative; after which he seems to have got up, seized hold of her, and inflicted several severe gashes in her throat with a razor. Her cries were heard by the eldest child, a girl about fourteen years of age, who got up and ran downstairs, and shouted "Murder!" Immediately afterwards, the brother of the murderer, who happened to be passing the house at the time, ran and opened the door. Lying upon the hearth, in a pool of blood, was Charnel's wife, and her husband was struggling with her upon the floor. As soon as Charnel observed his brother at the door, he deliberately cut his own throat with the razor, almost severing the head from the body. He died almost immediately, and in a few minutes afterwards the woman also ceased to breathe. There were evidences of a severe struggle having occurred, as two of her fingers were cut off, and she also had a frightful gash at the back of the head. The Charnels had five children. The inquest was held yesterday afternoon. The medical evidence went to show that the deceased had been labouring under some mental aberration at the time he committed the deed. The jury returned an open verdict.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. and 121, New North Road, N. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s.—[ADVT.]

LAW AND POLICE.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

DANGERS OF THE LONDON STREETS TO LADIES.—ASSAULT AND ATTEMPT TO ROB A YOUNG LADY.—Alfred Anderson, described as a barber, was charged with attempting to rob and assault Miss Rose Emanuel.—Miss Emanuel said that, about nine o'clock the previous evening she was walking along Coventry-street, in company of her parents' servant, when the prisoner and another man pushed against her and nearly knocked her into the road.—Prisoner directly afterwards came up to her again and put his hand against her pocket, but she prevented him taking anything from her. The prisoner then called her a bad name, and knocked her down in the road, and had anything been passing she would have been run over. Determined not to let the prisoner escape, she followed him until he was taken into custody.—The complainant's evidence having been corroborated, Police-constable John Harris, 77 C, said that while crossing Piccadilly on the previous evening about nine o'clock he heard a cry of "Stop thief!" and seeing two females running after prisoner he stopped him, and asked what was the matter. The prisoner replied, "Oh, nothing;" but on the complainant coming up, she said that the prisoner had attempted to rob her, abused her, and knocked her down, and he took the prisoner to the station-house.—The prisoner, in defence, said that he had mistaken the complainant for another sort of person.—Mr. Tyrwhitt said it was clear that the prisoner was one of those dangerous fellows who haunted that part of the town at night, and as his defence was only an aggravation of this offence he would be committed for six months, with hard labour.

MARYLEBONE.

Charles Legg was charged with assaulting his daughter 13 years old. The case was of a most revolting description. The prisoner had been married three times, and the only child—that in question—was by the first wife. According to her evidence, three years ago, when at Dorchester, he seduced her. This illicit intercourse has been kept up ever since, and seven weeks ago the prisoner married again, and went to reside at Queen's-garden, Brompton, where he frequently brutally assaulted her with a thick strap. Last week her cries attracted the attention of the landlord, Mr. Fletcher, who, in the most humane manner, conveyed her to the police-station at Walton-street, on Sunday night; the prisoner followed and was given in charge.—Dr. Seton found marks of violence on her face, and was of opinion that the girl had been abused some length of time ago. It also transpired that the prisoner assaulted his wife, and that the child was afraid of him.—The prisoner called two witnesses, who declared that the girl was a thief, ran about the streets, and lost her situation; was untruthful, and had twice attempted suicide, once by taking parrilla, and once with a razor.—The girl was called, and in reply to Mr. Self, said she had not taken the parrilla, but had taken the razor to kill herself, as she had seen her father do it, and he had brutally ill-treated her. She acknowledged stealing a pocket-handkerchief from her situation, and some trifling articles from her father. Mr. Self said he was sorry the law did not allow him to subject the prisoner to the same discipline as he had exercised on his poor unfortunate child; he was just the candidate for flogging. He (the learned magistrate) would take care that he did not assault her for some time to come, and in sentencing him to the full term the law allowed—viz., six months' hard labour, added to his sentence that the prisoner find bail to keep the peace for six months longer.—The prisoner, who was astounded at the decision, was then removed.

THE Divorce court re-opened with the extraordinary number of 206 cases.

THE Court of Common Pleas fixed the 18th, 21st, 22nd, 15th, and 27th instant for hearing appeals from revising barristers' decisions.

JOSEPH BENNETT, a striker, was sentenced to six months' hard labour at the Birmingham session for having sold two gun-barrels, each of which were marked with a forged stamp, made to resemble that used by the guardians of the Birmingham proof-house for the marking of barrels.

THE Irishman named Monaghan, charged with the murder of John Gee, a youth nineteen years of age, was again brought before the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate yesterday. On the night of the 2nd instant the prisoner, who is a Roman Catholic, assaulted Gee, whom he believed to be an Orangeman, and afterwards beat him about the head with a paving-stone, inflicting injuries that caused his death. Monaghan was committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder. Gee's father (a one-armed man), mother, and brother were in the house at the time the attack was made upon the deceased, and the fright caused such a shock to their systems that it was necessary to take them to the hospital. The father died in consequence of the shock thus received.

THE PRIVILEGES OF AMBASSADORS' SERVANTS.—A Frenchman, in the service of the French ambassador, attended before Mr. Tyrwhitt to state that he was the person against whom a young woman applied a few days ago for a bastardy summons.—Mr. Tyrwhitt declined to hear the applicant until he was regularly before him on summons.—If his excellency the French ambassador would condescend to send through his secretary a letter to the magistrate, stating that proceedings might go on, he would then be in the position to do justice, and he should only be too thankful that he was in a position to do justice. The withholding of this permission prevented justice being done in the matter, which was of serious consequence to the female; and if permission were given it would not be interfering with ambassadorial privileges, nor would it raise any question of international law. Until he had some communication from the French embassy to the effect that a summons might issue, he must decline to hear the applicant.—The applicant then left the court.

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY OF A COUNTY COURT DEBT.—Mary Davies, a publican and shopkeeper, living at Maesteg, Glamorgan-shire, was sued in the county court at Bridgend, in July, 1865, by Samuel Evans, a butcher of that town, for a debt amounting to about £20, and he obtained judgment against her. She, however, refused to pay. In fear of the results which were to be expected from such a course, she transferred her business to her daughter, and, there being no effects in consequence upon which to levy, she has been committed to Cardiff gaol for periods of about thirty days once in every three months. This was the state of things when the old lady, a life-like edition of Sairey Gamp, encountered the new matron of the gaol, Mrs. Wrenn, wife of Governor Wrenn, of Fenton arrest notoriety. She at once took the debtor in hand and insisted on the gaol discipline being carried out, and searched her. In addition to lots of luxuries which she had concealed in spacious pockets about her corpulent person, a belt was found, under all her clothing, which contained bank notes, gold, and securities, amounting to £430. Finding herself detected, and fearing a visit from the bailiffs to levy on her treasure, she consented to pay the debt and costs, which by this time amounted to the sum of £65 13s. 4d., and was discharged from prison.

Really strong and cheap tea is secured by purchasing Horniman's pure tea. It has for the past thirty years enjoyed a preference in all parts of the kingdom.—[ADVT.]

LONDON HERALD SPHINX.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Why didst thou gumble? 'Tis time thou didst say.
Now was it because thou wanted a mate?
Or was it ambition that caused thee to say
Yes! or wishful to change thy former state?
Ambition it must be, or like females thou art,
Thou likest this, and therefore said, Yes
When straightway the "News," Pannix-like from
the grave,
Rose boldly, and asked thee his resurrection to bless,
And join him each week on the road, tide, and wave,
And share his success, for failure there's none,
Since human-like now, ye are both joined in one.

1. He'd been dining out, just from the way he stuttered,
For he couldn't talk at all, but this he plainly
uttered.
2. And really his hearing was slightly amiss;
When you spoke quickly to him he'd often say this.
3. Victoria, the noble, good, and great,
A noble Queen reigns o'er a noble state.
4. Shakespeare, by thy side did dwell,
How oft he gazed on thee, ah, none can tell.
5. The doctors said this was affected;
On this the patient was dejected;
But Nelly knew what he endured,
He married her, and then—was cured.
6. Forests, estates, and domains I've swayed,
Whilst their owners with me have wildly played.

ANSWERS TO SPHINX,
No. 384.

GEOGRAPHICAL SQUARE PUZZLES.

No. 1.

1. villa A real.
2. tyme Mouth.
3. turn Berry.
4. sche Ling.
5. roch Efort.
6. wood Stock.
7. ron Ingen.
8. rath Downy.
9. zehd Enick.

Ambleide.

No. 2.

1. barb Astro.
2. ange Rburg.
3. llan Duano.
4. lyme Regis.
5. bene Oolen.
6. ayle Sbury.
7. king Stown.
8. kari Atain.
9. laue Nburg.

Ardrossan.

TRIPLE ACROSTIC.

1. L A dy co W
2. EL stre E
3. E The L
4. D O tiere L
5. S N uffer S

Leeds. Alton. Wells.

CLASSICAL SQUARE PUZZLES.

No. 1.

1. cal Anus.
2. the Senus.
3. tar Peia.
4. tit Anes.
5. acc Stes.
6. rec lmer.
7. ari Adne.

Aspasia.

No. 2.

1. sop Hron.
2. tib Eris.
3. sca Ldis.
4. ten dcor.
5. ste Ntor.
6. gla Ucus.
7. acastus.

Helenus.

TRANPOSITIONS.

POETS.

1. Thomas Otway.
2. Alexander Pope.
3. Joseph Addison.
4. Walter de Maup.
5. Fra ces Petrarch.
6. Jonathan Swift.
7. Sir Walter Scott.
8. William Cowper.
9. Alfred Tennyson.
10. George Buchanan.
11. Alighieri Dante.
12. Dr. Mark Akenside.

WORDS.

1. Lactiferous.
2. Illfavoure-ness.
3. Archetypal.
4. Divoricate.
5. Diocesan.
6. Jerusalem artichokes.
7. Idolatize.
8. Hereabouts.
9. Gurniture.
10. Epicurean.

ANAGRAMS.—1, Dombie Quita. 2, Gawin Douglas.
3, William Drummond.
DOUBLE ACROSTIC.—1, Witch. 2, Iago. 3, Leg.
4, La. 5, Isar. 6, Art. 7, Mirth.—William Hogarth.
CHARADE.—1, Babel. 2, Man. 3, Bed.—Babel-mandeb.
CHARADE.—Constantinople.

PRIZE No. 384.—William Goodway.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—H. Lake; W. Sandhurst.

WISDOM, WIT, & HUMOUR.

BREVITIES.

A YOUNG lady would rather be seen home than
home.
"JOHN, I see your wife smokes cigars."
"Yes, and I smoke (to back her) tobacco."
WANTED, a few leaves from an ambush.
A MAN entered a dining saloon and asked for
something to sharpen his appetite. He was
handed a newspaper.

A GENTLEMAN ROOSTER.

A GERMAN sent his spouse to Washington
Market to purchase a rooster, having at the time
of sending expressly emphasized the subject of
the errand. On the way down, to her displeasure,
she forgot the word rooster, and being at the
stand, prom-nated up and down, not wishing to
show her ignorance of the English language.
The keeper of the stand noticing her, thinking
she might want to purchase, asked her if she
desired anything. The following is the answer:
"Hav you got von gentlemen for de chickens?"

"ANYHOW," said a sufferer, writhing under
exquisite pains, "I'm better off than the Pope."
"How so?" asked the doctor. "Why I can
smash every bone in my body, and every one is a
king" (aching).

SHAYINGS.

"I HAVE but one vice," says a carpenter.
"What vice is that?" inquired the parson.
"The bench vice," replied the carpenter.
PLEASE let me ride my pretty horse I heard a
pretty maiden say. The noble steed raised up his
head and answered Jenny—"neigh."
"I HAVE handled many an oar," said a boasting
sailor. "What do you know about ore," replied a
miner.

Who ever saw the *ax* of the Apostles?
"By, by, my dear," remarks an affectionate
wife to her husband as she leaves him to go on a
shopping tour. "Buy, buy," cries the husband,
who is thinking of his pocket-book.
THE doctor said he could *heal* my foot, but I
think I shall loose my *heel*.

WANTED.

THE collar of a coat of arms.
A BOTTLE of the water that fell during the
reign of terror.
THE side pockets of a coat of paint.
A QUILL from the wing of a tailor's goose.
THE frill of the Cape of Good Hope.
A SPAR of a vessel wrecked in the gulf of
despair.

PAT'S EXCUSE.

WHILE the army of the Potomac, under the
command of Gen. McClellan, was advancing up
the Peninsula, after the retreat of the rebels
from Yorktown, an order was issued to the effect
that all soldiers who should be caught straggling
from the ranks or foraging on private property
would be severely dealt with. Now one of "the
boys in blue"—a son of Erin—made free one
day with a nice fat little porker, and strapping it
to his back, trudged along quite merrily in anti-
cipatation of a good meal of fresh meat. Just then
Gen. S— happened to ride along, and seeing
the pig, he ordered Pat to halt, and inquired con-
cerning the regiment to which he belonged and
where he got the pig. The first question Pat
answered quite glibly: "I'm one iver Paddy
Owen's regulars." Knowing the penalty for
stealing, the second was a poser. Appearing to
be quite astonished, he looked all round as though
in search of the pig, exclaiming, "What pig,
General? what pig? But seeing the General's
brow darken, and fearing longer to plead igno-
rance, he threw back his hand on the pig as if by
accident, and yelled, "How the devil did this
come here? Be jabers! General, some dirty
spalpeen tied this here jist to be after gitting
meeself into throuble."

FROM THE MANCHESTER "FREE LANCE."
WARRANTED NOT TO RUN.—A Policeman.
TWENTY ONE SHILLINGS' WORTH OF PORK.
—A Guinea Pig.

CURE FOR THE HEARTBURN.—Swallow a fire-
engine.

A "LIGHT" POST FOR A YOUNG MAN TO
HOLD.—A lamp-post.

A LADY'S SLEEVE-LINK.—A gentleman's arm.
WINTER BALLS.—Snow balls.

TO THOSE ABOUT TO MARRY.—Look out for
squalls.

A CELEBRATED CHRISTMAS GAME.—Partridge.
A SEEDY FELLOW.—A Gardener.

AN OBJECT OF ATTRACTION.—A Magnet.
A BRIGHT SPEC.—Purchasing a diamond.

CHEAP AND NASTY.—A Pennyworth of Epsom
Salts.

STOCK TAKING.—Robbing the till.

THE MAN TO "KNOCK DOWN" A HOUSE AT A
BLOW.—An Auctioneer.

THE LATEST THING IN DRESSES.—Night
Dresses.

A MARE'S NEST.—A Stable.

SOMETHING LIKE A HORSEMAN.—In a long
review of the *Memoirs of the Earls of Granard*
which appeared in the *Times* last week, we read
that one extremely able member of the Forbes
family, "after this made frequent journeys to and
from Ireland, and for a long time he performed
these journeys on horseback." The *Times* may
well say he was a remarkable man. So was his
horse a remarkable horse.

WANTED TO KNOW.—An unfortunate man
was recently thrown off an omnibus and killed
in the public streets. As there is not one person
among the thousands who daily use these detestable
vehicles who may not, so unsecure are they,
share the same fate, is it too much to ask what
steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence
of such a catastrophe? What steps have been
taken: who took them: and when will they come
into force?

A NEW YEAR'S DINNER FOR RUSSIA.
THIS little dispute between Turkey and Greece
seems likely to end in a breach of the peace,
and Russia, no doubt, would be glad of a reason
for swallowing Turkey, now turkey's in season.
Its reasons are shallow, but wide is its swallow,
and that it won't do so don't any way follow.
I will call on religion its purpose to hallow,
As Cossacks say grace ere they dine upon tallow.
And fasten its fangs in the tenderest piece,
When plucked and sufficiently basted with Greece.
If Europe, contented, put up with the loss, ages
Doubtless will make her a garnish of sausages.
A LENGTHY COMMUNICATION.—The Atlantic
Cable.

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admiration and patronage as "MEASAM'S Medi-
cated Cream." Its application in the prevention, as
well as in the cure of disease, is so varied and useful,
as scarcely to be described within the limits of an
advertisement; suffice it to say, however, that in
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STIFF JOINTS, PILES, FISTULA, PAINS IN THE
CHEST AND LIMBS, TIC-DOLOUREUX, or any
disease arising from Colds, &c., its efficacy in at once

removing those diseases, and even in the chronic and
severe forms, of giving immediate relief, is truly
astounding, and must be seen to be believed. It is
equally efficacious in RINGWORM, ERYSIPELAS,
SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing
regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature
to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called
perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more parti-
cularly the latter; thereby regul-ating the circulation
rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that
tone and vigour to the whole system without which life
can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. IN BURNS, SCALDS,
CORNS, BRUISES, Old PHAGEDENIC WOUNDS,
&c., it has likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for
the toilet or nursery, in removing BLOTCHES,
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eruptions incidental to children and young people
(used in solution), its properties cannot be over-esti-
mated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of
families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who,
by its habitual and judicious use upon those under
their care, will prevent many of those diseases which
become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were,
into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary.
For BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath
it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury
being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, tho-
roughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from
our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become
stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids
before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of
diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which
mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause
alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or
gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown
back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is
the air which has been once ejected from the lungs,
which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and
again without becoming destructive to health, and
very speedily even to life itself; and these fluids must
be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to
dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestion-
ably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss
of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness,
faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or
pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated,
which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly,
if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the
state of the skin. And here it should be remarked,
how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that
when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath,
that everything necessary has been done—the fact
being, that water will have little or no effect in dis-
solving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or
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delicate in its use as the finest Eau de Cologne.

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body; thus producing disease and complaints of every
kind, which, being neglected in their early stages,
progress and proceed until the complaint or disease
assume or partake of such a serious character that
they become very difficult, and in many cases past
a cure—in fact, in many of them ending in death:
whereas, by an early application of a simple and inex-
pensive remedy, the disorder might be stopped in its
early stages, and the cause of the complaint be entirely
removed or cured, agreeably to the old adage, "A
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